

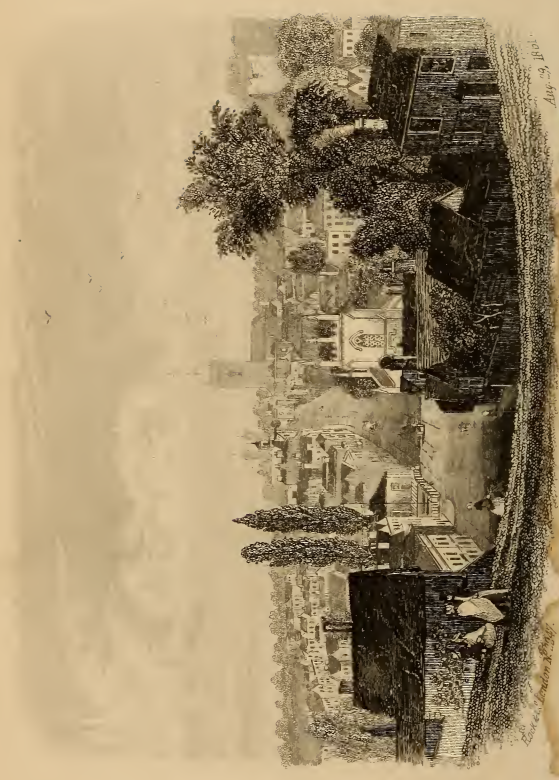


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July 29, 1841.

View of Guilford, Vt.

Guilford from Mount Pleasant

William Wallford
Printed 3: 1874.

Rambles Round Guildford,

PRECEDED BY A

TYPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL

Description of the Town.

A NEW EDITION REVISED & ENLARGED.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

GUILDFORD :

Printed & Published by ANDREWS & SON, 61, High-st.

1872.

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C O N T E N T S.

	PAGE
Introduction	1
Early History of Guildford	9
The Castle	12
The Manor of Poyle	17
The Friary	18
The King's Manor	19
Firm of the Town	22
Obsolete Customs, &c.	24
Of the Town generally	27
The Corporation	31
The Borough	35
Parishes	37
Trinity Church	38
St. Mary's Church	42
St. Nicholas Church	45
Abbot's Hospital	48
The Royal Surrey County Hospital	49
The Free, or Grammar School	56
Nonconformist's Places of Worship, &c.	59

	PAGE
Militia Depôt	61
Literary and Benevolent Institutions, Societies, Companies, Schools, Railways, &c.	63—76
Charities	76
Biographical Sketch of Persons of Note Educated at the Free School	97
Town Improvements	111
RAMBLE I.—To Chantry Downs, St. Martha's, Shere and Chilworth	116
RAMBLE II.—To Woodbridge, Worplesdon, and Wood street	133
RAMBLE III.—To St. Catherine's Hill, Godal- ming and Farncombe	138
RAMBLE IV.—To Merrow Downs, Newland's Corner, East and West Clandon, and back to Guildford through Merrow	152
RAMBLE V.—Over part of Guildown, Putten- ham, and back by Compton and Loseley	156
RAMBLE VI.—To Shalford, Bramley, Wonersh, and Chinthurst Hill	159
RAMBLE VII.—To Stoke, Sutton, Send, Woking and Ripley	166
Concluding Remarks	172

Rambles Round Guildford.

THE varied and extensive scenery of the neighbourhood of Guildford, the county town of Surrey, is justly admired. Whatever direction is taken, a different view presents itself; alternate hill and dale, sparkling stream, sombre groups of firs or shady wood, a village church gracefully protected by trees, or the iron highway, with the wondrous agencies of modern travelling, ever allure the eye onward, till the sight fails in defining the hills that bound the distant horizon. But it requires a poet's hand to wield the pen, if attempting to do justice to landscape scenery by description. This we do not presume to possess. Nor is it our purpose to obviate a personal visit, but rather to assist those who desire to *see* the beauties of this neighbourhood, and take a quiet stroll in any of the routes suggested by the following "RAMBLES," while we endeavour to draw attention to a few of the principal features noticeable in each; occasionally availing ourselves of the invaluable pencil of the artist.

For this purpose we propose to meet our friend at the Railway Station, and just glancing at the building, notice that it is evidently a place of *business*; no attempt at ornament is manifest in any department, but every accommodation for the convenience of travellers. One feature, at any rate, is noticeable—the uniform civility of the officials, a characteristic sometimes wanting in similar localities. Passing on our left the extensive goods warehouses and coal stores, we leave the Station gates, and enter the high-road leading from Farnham to the town, to which it forms but an indifferent approach, as it merges in the High street opposite St. Nicholas Church. Just glancing to the left, we observe the bridge over the river Wey. The street before us constitutes the chief business part of the town, and, with Spital street in continuation, is nearly half-a-mile in length. Crossing the road, we notice the Town Clock, and its double-face, extending half across the street, enables us to know what time we have before us. But prior to making ourselves further acquainted with the objects of interest in the town, let us turn back and take, for about a hundred yards, the road which leads through Godalming to Portsmouth, till we come to the elegant villa residences aptly termed “Mount Pleasant.” We pass these, having left the main road, and come to “Bishop’s Croft House,” built by the late J. Stedman, Esq., on land attached to the manor of Farnham Castle, named in the Court Rolls as Bishop’s Croft. The land is supposed to have been formerly set apart for some special use of the Bishop of Winchester.

At this point, we gain some idea of the position and extent of the town, but we shall obtain a better view farther on. A few steps bring us to the slope of a steep old high-road, nearly in disuse until the Cemetery, which we are approaching, was made in 1856. This was formerly the coach-road to Farnham, in the direct line from London to Southampton, and is called the Hog's Back, being a hilly ridge extending to Farnham; an uninterrupted series of most delightful prospects appears on *both* sides, the whole distance.

The ascent here is rather tiring, but does not the prospect amply repay us on looking round, as we arrive at that part where the road widens and opens upon the green sward, called Guilddown? Premising that it is a fine summer evening, surely nothing can be more delightful to the eye than the enchanting prospect that presents itself. We behold before us, for several miles, a spacious valley, interspersed with meads, corn-fields, woods, and gentlemen's seats; the spire of many a village church peeping between the luxuriant foliage. The sight wanders from object to object, till it loses itself amongst the blue hills which form the horizon, and then returns to trace the meanderings of the "milky" WEX, or to admire the aspect of the town, seated on an eminence so commanding and delightful.

Looking to the north of the Hog's Back, the purple ridge of hills on the left, covered with dark heather, with here and there a solitary tree, or a few clustering firs to relieve its otherwise desolate appearance, is situate between Farnham and Bagshot; contributing to form a pleasing contrast

with the verdant and fertile fields which extend from its base to the valley beneath us. A little farther on the right the blue hills assume a paler appearance, till they seem to fade in the distant sky.

Returning thence, the eye instinctively rests on a farm-house on the slope of a green hill ; this is a pleasing and picturesque object, but the traveller's attention is more particularly drawn to it by the fact that the water which supplies the farm is much esteemed for its mineral properties.

To the right, a thickly-wooded country presents itself, decked in all the splendour of leafy magnificence. Beneath is viewed the river, working its serpentine course through the green meadows till it arrives at an elegant villa, distant about a mile, the seat of Miss Yates.

Apparently about half-a-mile beyond this, with a pretty wooded lawn in front, stands Stoke-hill house, the residence of M. A. Macleod, Esq.

The large brick-built mansion,* still further to the east, is Sutton Place, and is the property of the Weston family. The manor was granted in 1521 to Sir Richard Weston, who erected the house about 1530, and within its walls Queen Elizabeth was entertained in 1591. The mansion is surrounded by a spacious park, whose noble trees give to the whole a venerable and majestic appearance.

Contracting our observations, a neat little edifice much nearer, and adorned with a small white cupola, is Stoke Hospital.

We would now advise the reader to cross the

* The residence of C. Alexander, Esq.

road and advance a few paces into the opposite field, to procure a better view of the town. There, on the declivity of the hill, stands GUILDFORD ! adorned with towers and turrets, and with the mouldering ruins of its once noble Castle rising above the trees, and standing prominently forth as the object first claiming our attention. The outworks once extended half over the site of the present town. A few crumbling relics of its magnificence are all that now remain, save the massive Tower or Keep, to remind us of byegone days, and reading us a lesson at the same time, on the vanity of all worldly grandeur.

The history of the Castle is involved in much uncertainty. We have touched upon its records in subsequent pages, but we may here remark, that tradition still connects with its mouldering ruins dark tales of blood and cruelty. A local poet, probably standing on the spot of our present survey, has embodied this idea as follows :—

“ Not far removed, there stands an ancient Keep,
The last frown of a grim, barbaric age ;
Stern witness still of deeds that made men weep,
And blotted history with a sanguine page.”

From this situation we obtain a view of the three churches ; that at the foot of the High street is dedicated to Saint Nicholas ; the middle church to Saint Mary, and the one on the summit of the hill to the Holy Trinity ; the body of the latter being to the eastward. Opposite this edifice, four modest little turrets, each bearing a vane veering about and glittering in the sun, attract the eye to the Hospital founded by Archbishop Abbot, in

1622. The simplicity of this building is perfectly in unison with its benevolent uses, and every lover of variety and neatness must allow that it is one of the greatest ornaments of the scene before us. A little nearer is the Town Hall, with the clock before noticed, to the left of which, in North street, stands the County and Borough Halls, an enlargement and modification of the old Public Halls; its exterior is anything but prepossessing or imposing, defects however, which are to a considerable extent atoned for by the ample accommodation afforded in its interior arrangements, whilst in juxtaposition stands the new Independent Chapel, the contrast in point of appearance being more striking from their proximity—the latter, a neat and elegantly designed, and withal, substantial building—the former, clumsy, ill-proportioned, and irregular. Lower down, is the Wesleyan Chapel, and nearer still, the Depôt of the Second Royal Surrey Militia, and immediately to our left, the Royal Surrey County Hospital; of these, details in their places.

On the hill opposite to us, one of the prettiest spots in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, stands South Hall, on the site formerly occupied by the County Gaol, the whole of the buildings and grounds having been purchased some years since by C. F. Smyrk, Esq., when the new House of Correction was built at Wandsworth. Beneath us is the Mill, with its clacking industrious wheel sending a white current of foam across the little pool upon which it stands; and nearer, completely embosomed in trees, we see two handsome cottages, whose envious seclusion will always render

them the favourite abode of the affluent lovers of reflection and retirement.

We now notice the beautiful hills which appear on the south side of the town. The first is called Pewley-hill, on the top of which stood a Semaphore, in the line of communication leading from Portsmouth to the Admiralty, now converted into a dwelling-house; farther to the right, the chalky cliffs of an immense quarry scooped from the hill side;—all tending to increase the picturesque appearance of the prospect. In the valley beneath us, we again catch a glimpse of the river Wey, as it approaches the town. More to the south is Chantry Down, thickly covered with stately firs on one side, and with forest trees of a more lively aspect on the other. The middle part generally is covered with fern, which, with the brilliant gorse, very agreeably contrasts with the darker foliage.

On a hill beyond the Chantry stands Saint Martha's Chapel. The elevated situation of this object, with two or three broad sandy paths winding round it among the furze, gives an additional zest to many of the best views in this delightful neighbourhood. On the right of Chantry Down, a chain of blue hills in the distance extends for several miles; the most easterly of these is Leith Hill, though we are not in a position to see the tower erected upon it, and that on which the windmill stands, is near Ewhurst, distant about ten miles. Between these and the point we now occupy, a thickly-wooded country presents itself, and Chinthurst Hill is the nearest prominent object in this truly captivating picture.

Before returning to the town, let us glance awhile at the Cemetery, purchased of the late J. Stedman, Esq., by the Burial Board, appointed by the three parishes. The upper portion, for the members of the Church of England, was consecrated by the Bishop (Sumner) of the Diocese (Winchester) in October, 1856. The elegant little chapel facing the town has a tower surmounted by a belfry and spire. The grave character of the interior of this, as also of the lower building, is strictly in keeping with the solemn purpose to which it is devoted. The designs of these, and of the Lodge, are by R. Wheeler, Esq., of London. The grounds to our left, with the Chapel, are appropriated to the use of Nonconformists. The lofty Prospect Tower at the south-west corner, erected in 1839, by C. Booker, Esq., and named after him, was presented to the Board by Mr. Stedman. It is of octagonal form, seventy feet high, and built of stone from quarries near Godalming. From this height the series of views we have attempted to outline are greatly extended, and we may command considerable parts of Surrey, Hampshire, and Sussex, and even Middlesex and Berkshire. The South Downs may be distinctly seen, and, in a contrary direction, the Hampstead hills bound the horizon. To obtain access to this Tower we must apply to the Clerk to the Burial Board.*

Before we start on our Rambles we should know something of the history, antiquities, and other notabilities of the town itself; to these we now direct attention.

*A Panoramic View, taken from the top of the Tower, and a series of Photographs, taken from the adjacent grounds, have lately been Published by Andrews & Son.

EARLY HISTORY OF GUILDFORD.

THE earliest mention of this town is in the year of our Lord 900, when, being the royal manor, Alfred bequeathed it by will to his nephew Ethelwald. At Ethelwald's death, or as some think at his rebellion, it reverted to the crown.

Mr. LONG, in his observations on Roman roads, adopts the opinion of Humphrey Lluyd, that Guildford was the site of Noviomagus, the chief town of the Regni. Mr. PUTTOCK also believes it to have been a Roman station, and identifies the hamlet of Artington with the town of Ardaconeon.

It is affirmed by Speed that Alfred and other Saxon Princes made it their place of residence; but we are told, in Bray and Manning's History of Surrey, that there is no good authority for such a supposition.

It is probable that the town took the first part of its name from Gilds, Saxon companies or fraternities, which, when united for purposes of trade, were called Gilds-merchant; and the latter part, Ford, from the shallowness of the stream which passes through it, and which was some years since deepened and altered into a navigable canal.

We have a melancholy event on record, in the year 1037, when the Danes were in possession of the crown, viz., the massacre of Prince Æfrid's attendants. Æfrid was the eldest son of King Æthelred the Saxon, by his second wife, and con-

sequently in default of issue by the first, next heir to the crown. He is said to have been enticed to England, in the days of Harold the Dane, by the intrigues of Earl Godwin, and, having been seduced from Winchester where his mother resided, under a pretence of an invitation to pass a few days at court, to have been put under arrest at Guildford. In order to effect his purpose, the Earl met him at Guild-down, and with all semblance of respect, under pretence of refreshment, brought him to Guildford Castle, whence he was conducted to Gillingham in Kent, and to Ely, where his eyes were put out, and where he died. The Prince's attendants were twice decimated and tortured with every refinement of cruelty, till, it is said, six hundred Normans were basely massacred.

From the period of this cruel transaction, till that of the general survey under William the Conqueror, 1087, no mention whatever is made of Guildford; but its state at that time may be inferred from the following extract in Domesday-book:—

“In Gildeforde, King William hath LXXV. messuages or tenements, in which are resident CLXXV. tenants. In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) they yeilded a rent of £XVII. and III. pence.* At present they stand valued at £XXX.† but pay an actual rent of £XXXII.”

Allowing each of these men to have a wife and two children, the population would have been seven hundred.

*This is about £1080 15s. of our present money.

† About £1920 present money.

These early residents were tenants under homage, and most of them engaged in trade, but were free.


There is a tradition that the ancient town was situate on the western side of the river, and, as the outworks of the castle did certainly, in the time of the early Norman princes, occupy a great part of the site of the present town, which fact may be proved by traces still extant, there is, at any rate, some reason for believing this statement.

There is no doubt that the ancient town existed before the Castle was erected, but not on the eastern side of the river; for our Norman ancestors were surely too wise to pull down a town which yielded them a considerable emolument, for the purpose of erecting a castle; especially when the royal domain on the western side afforded a much more eligible situation for their purpose. Following up our line of probabilities, there is nothing unreasonable in supposing that the erection of the new fortress should occasion many people to settle in the neighbourhood, particularly when we find that in the time of the Conqueror certain lands were granted from the crown to one of the Testard family, who, or one of his near descendants, built thereon, the Church of Saint Mary and the old Holy Trinity Church for the use of his tenants; and from this it is easy enough to conjecture the situation of the building of the present town, the High Street of which was built out of the materials, when the demolition of the fortifications and the outworks of the Castle took place.

The rest of the royal domain which lay on the west side of the river, was reserved for the King's private use, and was converted into a park by Henry II. who added some palatial buildings to the Castle in which he and many of the subsequent sovereigns kept their court. Part of the domain on the eastern side was occupied by the Castle, part alienated to the family of Testard as before stated from one of whose successors it was afterwards called the manor of Poyle, and the remainder disposed of to make room for the Friary which was founded by Queen Eleanor, Consort of Henry III.

We shall now solicit the reader's attention to the history of the Castle, of which, unfortunately but very few authentic particulars have been handed down to our time.

THE CASTLE.

HE chief part of this building originally occupied a considerable eminence to the south of the site of the present High street, in which position the Castle commanded the river beneath it on the west.

Some few remains of the outer walls may yet be found in many places, particularly on the south side of the High street, and several curious arches were taken away in 1800, on the removal of some old houses which stood nearly as far as Trinity Church eastward. The cellars of the Angel Inn, and those of a private dwelling opposite, are

mentioned in Grose's Antiquities, and are well worthy of a visit from every curious observer. It is conjectured that these were a part of the vaults belonging to the Castle.

Several acres were included in the precincts of this once extensive fortress, in the middle of which stood the rudely-constructed and impenetrable Citadel. Owing to its amazing strength, the disjointed hand of time has been exercised upon this part of the structure with little effect, and the massive walls still remain to the height of the battlements, frowning with patriarchal dignity upon the surrounding scenery, which extends from the tastefully laid out garden by which the Keep is surrounded, to the distant hills that appear in faint outline on the horizon.

The walls of the tower are about ten feet in thickness at the bottom, and the foundations are of chalk mixed with flints; the superstructure is mostly composed of ragstone and Roman brick, disposed in herring-bone fashion, and cemented together with mortar of surprising hardness.

There are neither windows nor even loop holes on the ground floor: but in the upper storeys there was formerly one great window on each side, near the middle; the rest of the windows are all breaches of modern times.

The present entrance to the Keep has been also made long since the days of its magnificence; the original entrance is still visible in the middle of the west front, a considerable height from the ground. It has a stone arch on the top, and was most probably approached by a staircase on the outside. Traces of the floor still remain, upon a

level with the bottom of this portal, which is lower than the windows.

There was a circular staircase in the north-west corner, and there are still rooms or galleries, to which an easy access is now made, in the thickness of the wall as at Rochester, for the more speedy communication of orders in case of siege. One of these rooms is ten feet long by four feet wide, and about eight feet in height, having a circular stone roof. On the wall are seven rude figures, of no very modern date, cut in chalk.

On the south side, on the ground, and near the south-east angle, is a very curious piece of fortification, having the appearance of a false sally-port or entrance, where, in fact, there never was one. It is made to appear as if filled up with huge square stones like the rest of the Castle, and, to increase the deception, has machicolations* over it, as if to defend from attacks. These false sally-ports are to be found in many of the old Norman Castles, and are contrivances to mislead the besiegers by inducing them to attempt a breach under a specious appearance of succeeding; thus their labour would be wasted, and time given to the besieged.

On the west of the keep, in Quarry street, is an archway which stands upon the site of the ancient gateway of the castle, where there was a portcullis. This structure may probably bear some resemblance to the original gateway, as it is

*A real Machicolation is a military devise resembling a grating, through which scalding water or other offensive matter may be discharged upon the heads of the assailants.

said to have been re-built in 1669. The roof of this Citadel was taken down about the year 1630.

The first historic mention of this building is that already noticed, in the year 1037. (See page 10.)

The date of building this Castle is not ascertained, but in a recent publication relative to the County of Surrey, as well as in Speed, it is mentioned as having been the residence of the Saxon princes.

In 1215, after the signing of Magna Charta at Runnymede, it is well known that King John retired to the Isle of Wight, and sent abroad emissaries to invite an army of foreigners into his service. It is known also that he procured a bull from the Pope, annulling the Charta he had been compelled to sign, and that afterwards, under the sanction of this bull, as soon as he had collected his foreign forces, he threw off the mask, and let loose his rapacious mercenaries against the estates, tenants, houses, and parks of the nobility, burning villages and castles, and spreading consternation and misery around, him as if he had been in an enemy's country. Hereupon the Barons, reduced to desperation, offered to acknowledge Louis, the eldest son of Philip, King of France, as their sovereign, and the young prince landed at Sandwich, on the first of May, 1216, and, having received the fealty of the Barons at London, continued his march westward, and on the 9th of June following, obtained possession of Guildford Castle.

In 1226, William de Coniers was Constable here for King Henry III.

In the time of Edward I. the Castle seems to have been used as a common gaol of the county ; for about this time. we find Henry de Say, keeper of the King's prisoners here petitioning for their removal to a place of greater security, and that his request was not complied with.

At about the same period, it seems to have been capable of being put into a state of defence, for forty-eight years after, in Edward II. reign, when Thomas, the turbulent Earl of Lancaster, and others, were impatient to achieve the destruction of the King's favourites, the Spencers, and had taken arms against them and their adherents, a writ was issued to the constable of this Castle, commanding him to furnish it with provisions and other necessaries for the King's service.

In 40, Edward III. when the town, &c., was demised in free-firm to the corporation, the Castle and gaol were especially preserved, and in the year following, the custody of it was committed to the Sheriff for a common gaol and place of residence for himself.

In 1377, Sir Simon Burleigh, K.G., was constable here for Richard II., after which time, says Mr. Manning, we find no notice of it till 9, James I., when the site of it, with the appurtenances, containing by estimation 5 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches, was granted, by letters patent, to Francis Carter, of Guildford, and it became private property. By a document of Carter's family it was sold to the late Duke of Norfolk, about 1810, and has since been alienated by the present Duke to the Rt. Hon. Lord Grantley.

Lower down in Quarry street, about two hun-

dred yards south-west of the Castle, is a suite of caverns excavated from the chalky cliff. From the entrance, which faces the west, there is a small descent into a cave about forty-five feet long, twenty wide, and nine or ten feet high, whence, on either hand, are two lower passages nearly closed up by fragments of fallen chalk; but according to a plan made by Mr. Bunce in 1763, that on the north side stretches towards the north-west seventy-five feet, opening by degrees from two to twelve feet. From this passage run five cavities of different sizes, their breadths being various, but all widening gradually from their entrance, from two to twenty-two feet. On the south side is another passage opening into a large cave, shaped somewhat like the letter L; its breadth is upwards of thirty, and the length of its two sides together, about one hundred and twenty feet. These caverns can be viewed on application to the Clerk of the Local Board of Health, T. Russell, Esq., Solicitor, High street.

THE MANOR OF POYLE.

POYLE Manor took its name from Walter de la Puille, who in 1279 (7, Edward I.) held certain lands which had been granted by William the Conqueror to the Testard family, and which, having passed through several hands, came at last into his possession.

In 3rd Charles I. (1603) Henry Smith, to whom the Poyle estate came by purchase, con-

veyed the fee and inheritance of the same to Robert, Earl of Essex, and others, in trust, that the rents, &c., of the same should be received by the mayor and approved men of Guildford, for the time being, to be by them distributed among the poor of the town, according to orders made and instructions given by him in his life-time. Further particulars will be found in a succeeding part of this volume under the head of Charities.

There is no doubt that this Manor took its name from the family of Puille or Poyle, as did also other lands and estates in and near this place, particularly Puille or Pewley hill adjoining the town, and Poyle house in the parish of Seale.

THE FRIARY,



OF which no traces now remain, but which stood on the eastern bank of the river, and to the north of High street, was founded by Queen Eleanor, Consort of Henry III. Its Tenants were Dominican or preaching Friars; but in what year it was founded, and of what number it consisted, is not known; neither can we ascertain what were the revenues of this house, nor in what year it was surrendered. We know, however, that after the dissolution of the Friary, King Henry VIII. built a mansion on the site of it, which mansion King James I. demised to Sir George More, of Losely. This building is said to have been afterwards pulled down and re-built by Mr. George Austen, and

again by the Earl of Anandale who, about the year 1631, erected the mansion, which, at the building of the Barracks in 1794, was fitted up for the residence of the officers. When the Barracks were sold some years since, this building was taken down and the materials disposed of. Friary place, as its name implies, occupies nearly the same site which we shall describe in connection with the Militia Depôt.

THE KING'S MANOR.

THAT part of the Royal domain of this place which remained unalienated by William I. and his successor, was known by the name of the King's Manor.

Its distance from the capital rendered it a convenient place for retirement, and our princes in early times occupied it as such.

The first step was taken by Henry II. who shortly after his coronation (1154), enclosed a considerable tract of land on the north side of Guild-down, and converted it into a park. A charter of his immediate predecessor, King Stephen, to the Abbey of Walden, was indeed dated from Guildford; but this might have been from the Castle, for it is certain that the manor was not imparked till 1154, before which time it is hardly to be supposed that it had a mansion fit for a prince's reception.

From the time that this became the occasional residence of our Kings, certain offices were filled by the tenants of the Crown-lands in the neigh-

bourhood. Thus Adeline, daughter of Ranulph de Broc, as guardian of William Testard, in the time of Henry II. held his lands (afterwards called the Manor of Poyle) by the service of being *MARESCALLUS IN CURIA REGIS*. And Richard Testard, in 1242, was called *MARESCALLUS IN HOSPITIO DOMINI REGIS*. His duty was to provide laundresses for the household of the King; to dismember criminals sentenced to death within the limits of the court, and to measure the gallons and bushels belonging to the court. Thomas de la Puille, who purchased the estate of him, held it by the same tenure.

Richard I. spent little more than six months of his whole reign in England, and was too much occupied to find leisure for enjoying the retirement of this place.

His brother and successor, John, was twice here. The first visit was at Easter, 1199; the second, at the close of the year, 1200, when he kept his Christmas at this place with unusual magnificence and splendour.

Henry III. beautified and enlarged the mansion at considerable expense. The stock of deer and other game was so considerable during the reign of this prince, as to furnish the household when resident at other places. When Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I. took Sir Adam Gordon prisoner, Henry was resident here, and towards the end of his reign we find many orders given for refitting and adorning the apartments, which circumstance will perhaps bear out the supposition that frequent use was made of this palace by that monarch.

In 1299, Margaret, the second wife of Edward I. received the Park and Manor as part of her dower. On her decease, about thirty years after, they went back to the Crown.

Documents of Edward III. who was frequently resident here, are also dated from this place. In a grant of this prince, 1366, by which he demised the town of Guildford with its appurtenances, in fee-firm to the corporation, the Park, as well as the Castle, was especially reserved. The custody or bailiwick of it was three years afterwards given to Helming Legette.

We find nothing to prove that Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., or Henry VI., were ever here; though the last prince, in the twenty-second year of his reign, appointed two sergeants of his cellar to the office of rangership of Guildford; and, in his thirtieth year, made provision for the constant repair of the Manor, Lodges, and Bridges within the Park. As these reigns, up to the time of the order for repairing the Bridges, &c., include a period of eighty years, it is more than probable that during this time the mansion was suffered to go to decay; for no mention of it can be found, or anything tending to prove its existence, save Rymer's assertion that Edward IV. was at Guildford in 1479, and 1482. Of the reigns of Edward V. and Richard III. (two months and two years) no document relating to the Manor or Park is to be found.

In 3, Henry VII. Sir Reginald Bray had the custody of this Manor and Park assigned him, and in 37, Henry VIII. Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, died at Guildford. This latter event

induced Mr. Manning to suppose that the King and his household were resident here at this time ; but though this were an authenticated fact, it would not at all militate against the supposition that the old Manor-house was gone to decay ; because it is known that Henry VIII. built a new mansion upon the site of the Friary, and it is not at all unreasonable to conclude that the Duke of Suffolk died there.

Passing through the hands of several persons, to whom grants were made in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, and James I., the Manor, &c., together with the Friary of Guildford, the stock of deer in the Park, &c., were granted in fee simple by Charles I., in his sixth year, to the Earl of Anandale, who was by this grant empowered to dispark the lands, and the mansion called the Friary, was declared to be the principal house or lodge in the park.

In 1709, the Manor and Park were sold to the Onslow family, and were soon after wholly disparked. They are now occupied as four distinct farms, into which they have been since divided.

FIRM OF THE TOWN.

IN ancient times, a part of the crown revenue consisted of the profits arising from assized rents, pleas, perquisites of courts, customs of goods, fairs, markets, &c. ; and these profits were called the Firm of the Town or Borough whence they accrued.

When an Earl was created, it was usual for the King, by charter of creation, to grant him one-third of such proceeds and profits, arising, as well within the county at large, as in every borough within it, though it was customary, even at this early period, to reduce this proportion of rents, &c. to a certain sum, which was paid by the name of Creation-money, either by the Sheriff, or out of the Exchequer. In 1279, John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, claiming one-third of the tolls and customs of Guildford, was tried before the King's Justices here, and one-third of such tolls adjudged and confirmed to him as a right.

At the marriage of Edward I. with Margaret of France, his second Queen, in 1299, the remaining two-thirds of the Firm formed a part of her dower, together with the Park and Manor of which we have before spoken as being at that time in her possession.

The Park, Manor, and two-thirds of the Firm reverted to the crown at her decease.

In 40, Edward III., the town with its appurtenances, excepting the Park, Castle, and Gaol of the Castle, was demised to the corporation at the annual rent of ten pounds.

James I. in 1609, granted the Firm to Sir Francis Wolley and Lionel Rawlins, of whom it was purchased by the corporation for two hundred pounds, and vested in them and their successors, the Mayor and approved men of Guildford, for ever.

OBSOLETE CUSTOMS, ETC.



WE have thought proper, before taking leave of this part of our Work, to enumerate a few old practises and observances, which though of little importance in themselves, serve to mark the manners of former times, and to lead us to compare them with our own.

We have never heard that Guildford was very famous for its chivalry, but it is certain that in the reign of Henry III., about the year 1246. several persons had agreed to meet here to hold a tourney "on the Monday after the Octaves of the close of Easter," and that the King, in consequence of the precautions he was obliged to take to secure peace, prohibited the meeting, and sent the Abbot of Waverly and the Prior of Newark to forbid the same ; for at this time the noblemen, assembling under colour of military exercises, were wont to enter into combinations against the crown, or to foment disturbances among themselves, to the interruption of public tranquillity.

An instance of the unwillingness of Henry III. to commit a private injury will be found in the following account. Some time after the event just alluded to, the King having removed his mills from their ancient site in the parishes of Saint Mary and Saint Nicholas, to a place lower down the river, near the gate which opened into the park, to the prejudice of the Abbey of Wherwell and others, who had a mill on the west side of the river, near the lower church ; and also to the pre-

judice of Sir Richard Testard, whose mill stood on the opposite side of the river (which mills were obstructed by the head of water raised at the King's mills) his majesty ordered certain sums to be paid to the injured parties ; but this, and further attempts to accommodate the complainants not proving satisfactory, he suffered his mills to be entirely disused.

The next circumstance does not say so much for this monarch's liberality.

" In 34, Henry III. (1250), the Sheriff, with Peter de London, Clerk, was ordered to see that the King's wines, which were for sale at Guildford, be sold ; and they were not to permit any other wines to be sold in the bailiwick till these were sold ; and they were to bring the money to the wardrobe."

In the blissful days of our ancestors, it was a custom that every person admitted to the corporation should not only give a breakfast to his new brethren, but also entertain them with a bull running ! On which occasion certain persons were elected to officiate in this magisterial amusement, and, in default of compliance, subjected to what was then a severe penalty. Thus in 6, Henry VIII., several persons were elected on the Leet or Law-day after the feast of Saint Hilary, for the purpose of baiting the bull, under pain of forfeiting twenty shillings a piece : and this was the solemn act and deed of the Magistracy.

During the same reign, when an Act was passed for the appointment of twenty-six suffragan Bishops, Guildford was constituted one of the new sees. These appointments not being so

necessary as they were deemed at the establishment of Protestantism, they soon fell into disuse. We find no record to prove that an appointment to the Guildford bishopric ever took place.

On the Leet-day, 30, Henry VIII. certain persons were nominated, with an account of the HARNES they were to provide, to serve the King in the wars.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the town was in great repute for its manufactories of woollen cloth, and by an order of the corporation, every alehouse keeper was obliged to have a sign-board with a wool-sack painted upon it, hung at his door, under a penalty of 6s. 8d. in case of neglect.

Debtors used to be confined in the Town Hall, under the Council chamber ; afterwards a prison together with a residence for one of the serjeants-at-mace, was built in the garden of the Town Hall. A new residence for this servant of the corporation, and the necessary places of confinement, were erected at the back of the new Market-house in 1819.

The town of Guildford was first paved in 45, Elizabeth, when all persons were at their own charge, to pave before their doors in High street, eight feet in breadth, under a penalty of twenty shillings. By an Act of Parliament passed in 1812, for "Paving, Cleansing, and otherwise improving" the town, local commissioners were empowered to make rates for repaving the streets with flag-stones, &c., and authorised to remove any obstructions to the thoroughfare, and all nuisances, &c. The Local Government Act has since been adopted, and the Town Council, exer-

cising the functions of a Local Board of Health, have succeeded to the powers formerly vested in the Paving Commissioners.

OF THE TOWN GENERALLY.

GELDEFORD, Gildford, Guldeford, or Guildford, one of the best inland towns of its size in the Kingdom, and the most singularly romantic in Surrey, is for the most part situated upon the descent of a considerable hill, which rises from the eastern bank of the river Wey.

It consists principally of one long street, reaching from the bridge, on the west, to Spital street, Stoke, (which is in fact a continuation of the same street) on the east. It is the county town of Surrey, and is in the Hundred of Woking.

In respectability and commercial prosperity, few towns of equal size in the kingdom can compete with this.

The population of the Borough* was, at the census of 1871, 9106, including that portion of the parish of Stoke within its boundaries, but from the number of new houses continually springing up in the town and its immediate neighbourhood, and which are immediately tenanted, there can be no doubt that the population is rapidly increasing.

*The Parliamentary Borough was, by the Reform Act of 1867, (see p. 35) considerably enlarged, and its population is 9801.

The adjoining neighbourhood, affording the most captivating prospects, and enriched with some of the finest arable and pasture lands in Surrey ; its convenient distance from the Metropolis, and the great plenty of building materials furnished from the brick manufactories and immense quarries of chalk in the vicinity ; the facility afforded by railways and the river Wey, of procuring other requisites from London, offer the most alluring prospects to speculators in building ; and it is a matter of surprise considering the improvements that have been made in the existing town, the last few years, and the eligible building sites that present themselves on every hand in the immediate neighbourhood, commanding such picturesque and diversified scenery, that capitalists have, till lately, done so little to meet the constant demand that is made for villa residences in this place.

The Town Hall stands on the north side of the High street, and is surmounted by an open turret ; it has a good Clock, with a dial of two faces projecting into the street. The clock was given many years since by a Mr. Aylward for his freedom ; and the large bell on which it strikes, which we see suspended in the turret, formerly belonged to the Chapel of Saint Martha, distant about two miles from the town, and was removed from that place early in the last century. The smaller bell is rung at the opening of corn market and other public occasions ; the larger bell serves the purpose of a fire-alarm.

This building was erected in 1683, when the old market house, which stood opposite, was taken down.

Over the Judge's chair, in stained glass, are the arms of Queen Elizabeth and of the Corporation. On the walls of the hall, besides the town arms, &c., hang whole length portraits of James I., Charles II., James II. (the two latter painted by Sir Peter Lely), William III., and Queen Mary. On the south wall is a portrait of the late speaker Onslow, and a very excellent painting of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, receiving the Dutch flag, after the victory off Camperdown, in 1797. This picture was executed by John Russell, R.A., a native of this town, and presented by his father.

A County Court is also held here, under 13 and 14., Vic., cap. 61., bi-monthly, the jurisdiction of which, for debts not exceeding £50, extends over the parishes comprised in the Guildford District, and also of those in the Godalming District. The Court is held on alternate months at Guildford and Godalming.

The Council-chamber is a large room over the south part of the Town-hall. The chimney-piece was brought from Stoughton in Stoke, when the old family seat was taken down; upon it are some well-carved figures in stone, partially gone to decay. Under the first group is the word *SANGVINIVS*; the subject is a lover and his mistress. Under the second partition, which represents a warrior surrounded by his implements of warfare, is *CHOLERICVS*. The third bears the inscription *PHLEGMATICVS*, and the subject of it is sitting in a boat, looking as intelligent as one of the fishes with which his vessel is about to be freighted; and the fourth, *MELANCHOLICVS*, where you may see a perfect picture of despair, written upon one

of the most woe-begone countenances that ever afforded a study for the sculptor.

Over the mantel-piece are the Arms of England, of Edward the Confessor, of Archbishop Abbott, and of the town. This room is occupied by the Borough Magistrates, who hold a Bench weekly ; and by the Corporation and Local Board of Health, who hold their meetings here.

The Corn-market House is a commodious modern structure, standing opposite the Town hall, built on the site of the old Market-house, and of the three Tuns inn. The front is constituted by a handsome and lofty portico, with massive stone pillars supporting the roof, under which are the town arms cut in stone in bold relief. It was begun in 1818, when the first stone was laid with much ceremony, by Joseph Haydon, Esq., mayor at that time, and was built by subscription amongst the inhabitants, assisted by the farmers who frequented the market. The fund thus raised came by some means into the hands of the corporation, and was appropriated by them ; they undertaking to carry on the erection of the building, which they did at considerable additional expense. The market is well supplied with corn, and for the superior quality of wheat sold here the produce of the neighbourhood is regarded as among the best in England ; in consequence, the prices are comparatively high, and the trade very considerable.

From Exchange, Guildford



Wells & Co. London, 1846.

Alms 29, 10 ft.

THE CORPORATION.

IT is not known by which of the ancient Kings the privileges of this body were first confirmed; but, if, as we have supposed, the town obtained its present name from some Gild formerly established here, it must have possessed them from the time of that establishment; because the grant of a Gild-merchant from the King is sufficient to establish a corporation by prescription for ever; and as the town has certainly been known by its present name from the days of Alfred, we may safely conclude that Guildford has been a corporate town from the period of that prince's reign.

A charter of Henry III. is the most ancient upon record; but it speaks of the APPROVED MEN as an existing body at the time it was granted. The curious, who examine this document, may inquire why the term CORPORATION is not used in it. The answer is, that this word did not come into use till about the reign of Henry VI., more than 150 years after.

The County Court was appointed to be held here by a second charter of the same prince; and this was made a subject of general complaint, and represented as such, on account of the removal of the Court from Leatherhead to a place so near the extremity of the county. The effect of this remonstrance does not appear; but a charter of confirmation (7, Edward I.) proves that this privilege was yielded to Guildford; and

from this period we must without doubt, consider it the county town of Surrey.

Further privileges were conferred by Edward III., in whose reign the town was granted to the Approved Men, at ten pounds per annum, for ever; saving to the King and his heirs, the Castle, the gaol of the Castle, and the King's park.

In 7, Richard II., the townsmen, having lost their charters during the late insurrections, petitioned for their restoration; and the prayer of their petition was granted upon the payment of a small fine for their remissness.

The privileges of the corporation were confirmed by Henry VI., and again by Henry VII., when the title of MAYOR was conferred upon the chief magistrate, who had hitherto been called SENECHALL. The power to hold two fairs was also granted by the King's letters patent, and the inhabitants were exempted from serving on juries at Quarter Sessions and Assizes for the county.

In the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, former grants were confirmed, and James I., by letters patent, granted the commission of the peace to the corporation. In the reign of Charles II., as was the fashion of the time some oppressions were practised, and on the 3rd of April, 1686, (2, James II.) Guildford was made the subject of one of that monarch's *wise* experiments, and was compelled to resign its charters, and become incorporated anew, by the style of Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, with a Chief Steward, Recorder, Bailiff, and Town Clerk.

By this charter the commission of the peace was extended through the whole of the adjoining parish of Stoke, former privileges were confirmed, and certain persons were appointed to, or continued in, their respective offices, the wily monarch reserving to himself the power of removing them for any reasonable cause! Now it is clear that the charter was granted *de novo* for the purpose of inserting the latter clause, for, in 1687, the King, by order of the Council, removed Thomas Smith, then mayor, and others, from their respective offices, and appointed Sir Hugh Tint and other persons to succeed them.

By another order, dated 19th April following, John Child and John Martyr, Aldermen, and others, together with John White, Esq., Recorder, and Leanord Child, Town Clerk, were displaced in like manner, and others appointed in their stead. But the affairs of this weak, and tyrannical prince growing desperate, he was compelled to publish a proclamation for restoring corporations to their ancient rights, when Thomas Smith and the rest were reinstated in their respective offices, and the new charter annulled. From this time the corporation subsisted as it was left by James I., until the alterations effected by the Municipal Reform Act.

The Approved men consisted of eight Aldermen (three of whom, besides the mayor, acted as magistrates) and an indeterminable number of Bailiffs. The Mayor was elected on the first Monday in October, out of the eight magistrates, if their number was complete, if not, from the Bailiffs, and in this case he continued an Alder-

man for life, and was eligible to serve the office of magistrate. A new Bailiff was elected every year when the Mayor was chosen.

But under the corporation's new title of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Guildford," (5 and 6 William IV., c. 75), the Town Council, as it is generally denominated, consists of twelve Councillors and four Aldermen. The mayor is elected annually by the Aldermen and Councillors to the former or latter of whom he must have belonged, on the ninth of November. Two Aldermen are elected every third year, and four councillors every first of November.

The other members of the corporation are the Recorder, High Steward, and Town Clerk,* who hold office during pleasure, and their servants, two Sergeants-at-mace, and a Beadle.

The mayor's staff was given by Queen Elizabeth, and is of ebony. It has a massive silver top, on which the town arms are engraved, with the words "Fear God, Do Justice, Love thy Brother," in the old style of orthography.

The corporation plate was presented by R. Parkhurst, and G. Austen, Esqrs., in 1612.

The gold chain and medal were a present from Arthur Onslow, Esq., of West Clandon, who was High Steward in 1673.

The large mace was given by the Rt. Hon. Henry Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, and High Steward in 1663.

*The present High Steward is Lord Grantley; the Recorder, the Hon. G. C. Norton; and the Town Clerk Mark Smallpeice, Esq.

THE BOROUGH

HAS sent two members to Parliament since 23, Edward I., (1295) excepting at the time of the Commonwealth, (1654) when Cromwell increased the number of Knights for Shires, and Guildford, like many other boroughs, was deprived of one member. It would seem, however, that the borough soon recovered its original share in the popular representation, for we find—according to “Manning and Bray”—that in September, 1656, it returned two members to Parliament, and it continued to enjoy that privilege uninterruptedly down to 1867, when, by a clause in the Representation of the People’s Act, those boroughs which did not possess a population of 10,000 inhabitants were debarred from the privilege of returning two members, and the borough, at the time of the passing of the Act, not possessing the necessary qualification it returned, at the general election in 1868, under the new act, as its member, Guildford M. E. Onslow, Esq., one of its former representatives since 1858, and who continues to sit in that capacity down to the present time.

This place gives the title of Earl to the ancient and distinguished family of NORTH.

The limits of the Parliamentary Borough are thus described in the Act 2 and 3, William IV. c. 64. Shedule O :

“ From the point on the north of the town at which a creek leading from Dapdune House joins the river Wey, in a straight line to the point at which the road, called the New road, joins the Stoke road; thence along the

New road to the point at which the same joins the Kingston road; thence along the Kingston road to the point at which the same joins Cross lane: thence along Cross lane to the point at which the same joins the Epsom road: thence in a straight line to the point in Chalky lane, at which the boundary of Trinity parish leaves the same;* thence along the southern boundary of Trinity parish to the point at which such boundary enters Gaol lane; thence in a straight line to the point at which the river Wey turns abruptly to the north at a wharf close by the Horsham road;† thence in a straight line to the point at which the path from Guildford, across Bury fields abuts on the Portsmouth road;‡ thence in a straight line to the south-western corner of Cradle field;§ thence along the western hedge of Cradle field to the point at which the same cuts the old Farnham road; thence in a straight line towards Worplesdon Semaphore to the point at which such line cuts the new Farnham road; thence in a straight line to the point first described.”

The Act of 31 & 32 Vic. c. 46, Schedule 1., adds to the foregoing the lands contained between the boundary of the Borough as before described and the two following boundaries respectively, that is to say,

“ From the point at which the present boundary meets the river Wey, southward, along the said river to a point in it due east of St. Catherine’s Chapel; thence, westward, in a straight line to St. Catherine’s Chapel; thence, northward, in a straight line to the junction of the Portsmouth road and the Sandy lane leading to Compton; thence, westward, along the said lane to Piccard’s farm; thence, northward, along the road leading through the said farm to its northern extremity; thence, northward, in a straight line to the present boundary of the Borough at Booker’s Tower; and

* The northern boundary of the Workhouse grounds.
 † Davis’s Lime wharf. ‡ Breakneck stile. § The Cemetery.

“ From the angle of the present boundary in the Merrow road, south-eastward, along the Cross road from the Merrow road to the point at which the said cross road joins the road leading past the Union Workhouse to Merrow downs ; thence, southwest-ward, in a straight line to the south-eastern angle of the present Borough.”

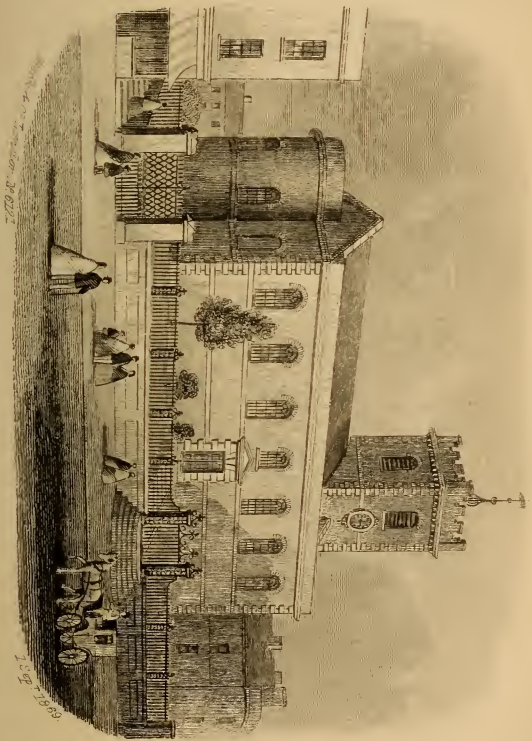
PARISHES.

THE town comprises the whole of the parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Mary, and parts of Stoke, St. Nicholas, and Shalford. In the High street, the centre of the bridge divides St. Nicholas from St. Mary's parish; the eastern boundary line which is between Nos. 47 and 48, High street, on the north side, and Nos. 121 and 122 on the south, where Holy Trinity begins ; while the Grammar-school and part of the opposite premises (No. 1) form the eastern boundary, where Stoke commences. St. Mary's joins Shalford parish near the foot of Quarry hill.

St. Nicholas is an extensive agricultural parish, the stream of the Wey, termed the old river, forming its boundary on the town side. The parish extends some miles beyond the town, and contains 2836 acres. The parish of Stoke contains 2314 acres, Shalford, 2589. Holy Trinity and St. Mary have but little land. The Barrack field, now much built on, and the Bowling Green, with part of what lately formed the gaol lands, have recently been constituted parishes ; the former under the title of Friary, and the latter of Bowling Green parish.

TRINITY CHURCH.

STANDS on the summit of the hill, in the upper part of the town : it is a modern structure built of red brick, and has a square tower 90 feet high at the west end. The interior is suitably fitted up, the east window being a handsome piece of stained glass, one recently placed there by subscription. It contains eight bells, whose echoes as heard amongst the distant hills, are peculiarly attractive and musical. The clock was constructed in the last century by Mr. W. Russell, a native of the town, and the chimes, four different airs, are the composition of Mr. G. Wilkins, formerly organist of Trinity Church. The tenor bell, which weighs more than 25 cwt., sounds the hour. The first stone of the Church was laid in 1749; but divine service was not performed in it till 1763. The old church, which stood on its site, was thrown down by the architectural indiscretion of some of our ancestors; who, being desirous of improving the building, took away certain arches and pillars which supported the steeple, and soon after found out that it was in a dangerous condition; the truth of this discovery was afterwards proved, if not to the satisfaction, at any rate to the conviction, of all parties. It was, however, used for the purpose of worship on the 20th of April, 1740, and on the 23rd, down fell the steeple, beating in the roof with such violence, that, as some say, "by the compression of the air, all the glass windows were blown out as if it had been done by a blast of gunpowder!"



Wm. H. B. Smith, Guildford, Vermont

Wm. H. B. Smith, No. 1022

1857

The workmen had just quitted the spot, and, although it was fair-day no person received the slightest injury.

In the old history, from which the above marvellous account is extracted, it is said that the Churchwardens began to build the new Church without sufficient funds.

The old Church was probably built by some of the Testard family for the use of their tenants. It contains a chantry called Norbrigge and Kingeston's chantry, which was endowed with certain lands that had been in the hands of the corporation from the days of Edward VI., and are still known by the name of the chantry lands. There was also another chantry in this Church, founded by the Weston family of Sutton.

In the original Church were several ancient monuments, some of which are re-erected in the new. We must not omit to notice the stately monument of Archbishop Abbot, which stood in Our Lady's Chapel in the old Church, and is now placed at the east end of the new south aisle. The figure of the Archbishop is lying at full length in his episcopal robes, on an altar tomb, under a canopy supported by six black marble pillars. There are two figures in the niches at the east end of the monument, and nine others at the top. This monument was erected at the expence of Sir Maurice Abbot, very shortly before his death in 1640, to the memory of his illustrious brother.

There is also a very fine monument erected to the memory of The Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, upon

another alter tomb of freestone. The effigy of the late speaker is attired in a Roman habit, his left arm reclining upon several volumes, from which issue two scrolls, bearing appropriate inscriptions.

The benefice of the rectory of the Holy Trinity parish is in the deanery of Stoke.

By an Act passed in 1699, this Church and that of Saint Mary were united as one representative Church. The Rev. R. Trimmer, M.A., is the present Rector.

The advowsons of the Holy Trinity Church and Saint Mary's just mentioned, were given by William Testard, Lord of the Manor, afterwards called Poyle, to the Priory of Merton. At the dissolution of that convent, the patronage went to the crown.

In the year 1869 the church was completely renovated, at a cost amounting to nearly £1800, nearly the whole of which sum was raised in the parish by voluntary subscription. Two galleries, which were out of character with the edifice, and which occupied the north and south walls, were removed, and the organ which stood in the west gallery was removed to the eligible position it now occupies, in the north-east corner of the nave. The old high pews were lowered and the chancel was fitted with choir stalls. The windows were adjusted in length and style, to the ecclesiastical character of the structure. The pulpit, an artistically carved and finely polished specimen of early workmanship, was considerably reduced in height. It has a massive and imposing sounding board, which reminds one of the grand old pulpits

to be seen in the cathedrals of many continental towns.

The organ, an instrument of great tone and power, underwent an almost entire re-construction at the hands of Messrs. Bevington and Son, of London, to whose skill the parish is indebted for possessing, perhaps one of the best organs, of which any parish church in a provincial town can boast.

The old Chantry chapel, founded by the Westons, is situated in the south-eastern corner of the Church. When the renovation was begun in 1869, this chapel was little else than a receptacle for the accumulated lumber of years, and its appearance, as may be easily conjectured, was anything but creditable to the church. The chapel was placed in a state of thorough repair. The useless lumber was cleared out, the floor boarded, and the place is now made to serve the purpose of a comfortable vestry room. Thanks to Mr. Woodyer, the celebrated ecclesiological architect, by whom the work of renovation was superintended and designed, two fine old monuments were rescued from the rubbish which filled the chapel; one of these monuments is to Sir Robert Parkhurst, Knight, a native of the borough, and who, during his life, filled the proud position of Lord Mayor of the City of London. The monument has been restored with great skill, and now occupies a place in the western porch of the church. It is of solid alabaster, and represents the recumbent figure of Sir Robert in his robes of office. At his feet, Lady Parkhurst is represented in a kneeling position. The head of her ladyship is

missing, no amount of search being successful in recovering that portion of the figure. A Latin inscription on the front of the tomb, describes the very many virtues of the departed Knight, who died in the year 1636, at the age of 57.

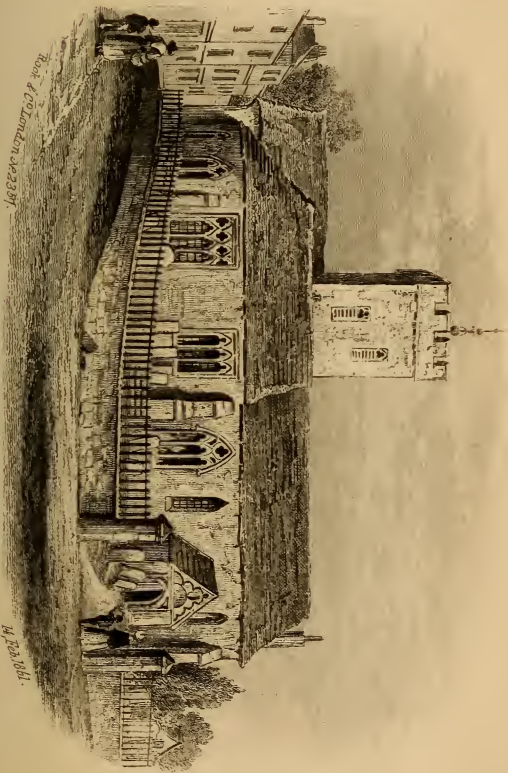
The other monument, which has been also well restored, stands on the opposite side of the porch. It is to Mrs. Abbot, the mother of the good and great Archbishop. On being un-earthed from the rubbish of the Chapel, it was in three pieces. As a specimen of old statuary, the figure of the fortunate mother of the Archbishop, whose name is so identified with the town, will not escape the notice of the observant.

The quaint brass chandeliers, which hang from the roof, were dis-entombed from the lumber of the decaying chapel. They have been wisely converted into gaseliers, and now form very pleasing features in the decorative furniture of the Church.

The edifice, as restored, was re-opened by the Bishop of Winchester, on the 30th December, 1869, on which occasion, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Councillors of the borough attended in their official robes.

SAINT MARY'S CHURCH.

FACING High street, on the declivity of the hill in Quarry street, is a specimen of early Anglo-Norman architecture, probably of the reign of Stephen, and is a rudely built structure, supposed also to have been



Woolf & Co London No 2397.

14 Feb 1841.

Saint Mary's Gaudford.

erected by some of the Testard family, for the use of their tenants.

The building consists of a nave with two aisles, and a chancel with a chapel on each side of it, severally dedicated to St. Mary and to St. John the Baptist. The chancel has a richly groined roof, partially destroyed when the church was shortened. On the roof, and above the arch in the chapel of St. John, are a number of allegorical fresco drawings, of a reddish brown color, evidently of ancient date, probably the work of the celebrated painter, William of Florence, at the command of King Henry III., and although, from their age and appearance, they seem but rudely done, they are considered of great merit.

There appear to be eight or nine different subjects, of course scriptural, but it is difficult to interpret their precise signification. Their probable design, however, is well illustrated in Brayley's Surrey.

The chapel of St. Mary contains a Confessional, a portion of an old gothic screen being used to partition it off from the chancel. The tower stands a little to the east of the centre, and contains six bells, which were cast in 1764.

In 1755, the parishioners, with the rector's consent, agreed to lay part of the churchyard into the street. In 1825, a part of the building itself was pulled down to widen the carriage-way which passes it on the east.

In this church were founded two gilds, or fraternities, as appears by the will of Henry Freke, who, in 1492, bequeathed certain moneys to them. They were called "The Fraternity of Jesus," and "The Fraternity of the Body of Christ."

The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke, and was, as before stated, united to that of the Holy Trinity in 1699.

The register of this parish begins in 1540, (31, Henry VIII.)

St. Mary's underwent a complete restoration in 1863, under the careful supervision of a committee of gentlemen, T. Goodchild, Esq. being the Architect. The greatest care has been taken that, as far as possible, the church might be restored to its original form. It is much to be regretted that the narrowness of Quarry street prevented the perfect restoration of the Chancel, which was originally semicircular, like the adjoining chapel of St. John the Baptist, and that of St. Mary.

A good stained glass window has been placed in the east window, to the memory of the late rector, the Rev. T. Ludlam; another well executed stained glass window has been placed in the large west window, to the memory of James Stedman, Esq., by his fellow townsmen. The Rev. H. Piggott has placed a memorial window to his wife in one of the lancets on the south side.

The chapel of St. John the Baptist, with its curious frescoes, which have been carefully preserved, has been re-united to the church. The stained glass in its east window was presented by the late Sir H. Austen, in honour of the Testards, from whom he was descended, and who are named as the original founders of the church; this however seems doubtful, as it is the opinion of a learned Archæologist, who has recently read a paper on this subject to the Antiquarian Society,

that this church was originally Saxon, and that vestiges of the early church may still be seen in the walls of the Chancel.

The chapel of St. Mary has also been united to the church, but it has been necessary to occupy a portion of it for the vestry, and the remainder is nearly filled by a magnificent Organ, presented to the church by the munificence of the parishioners. The Organ was built by Bevington and Sons, consists of two complete manuals and independent pedal organ, and contains twenty-six stops. There is a very good amateur choir, composed of ladies and gentlemen in the town.

The encaustic tiles by the Altar are executed by Maw and Sons, from ancient tiles found in the church. They were presented by three ladies residing in Quarry street.

The clock was presented by Mrs. Booker, one of the largest contributors to the restoration of the church.

The Altar Cloth, which is said to be a masterpiece of work, was executed by two resident ladies.

SAINT NICHOLAS CHURCH



OCUPIES a commanding position near the bridge over the Wey. It is a handsome edifice in the pointed style, standing on the same spot as the former church. At the west end of this church is a square tower, embattled, surmounted by eight ornamented pinnacles, and a set of eight bells.

In the interior, at the east end, there is a very fine painted window, which was placed there by the subscriptions of the parishioners. The centre compartments represent the Crucifixion and the Ascension, and on either side, in pairs, are the Twelve Apostles. Underneath the same are represented St Nicholas and St. Catherine, the patron Saints of the parish.

On the south side is Loseley Chapel, where are several monuments and altar tombs erected to members of the families of More and Molyneux, of the days of Queen Elizabeth and later, the statues of whom, in armour and in the costumes of their times, with their inscriptions, are of considerable interest. An ancient altar tomb, with a full length statue, enrobed in a scarlet habit, lying under a canopy, was removed from the old church, where it had been placed, in memory of Arnold Brocas, rector here towards the close of the fourteenth century.

The old church, like that of Saint Mary, was rudely built, consisting of a nave and two aisles under three different roofs; but its proximity to the river rendered it very damp and uncomfortable, and some years since, the floor in flood-time was completely inundated; the old church was therefore pulled down, and the foundation-stone of the present, laid June 7th, 1836, by the Dean of Salisbury, and consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester, in August, 1837.

On the north wall of the church is a brass plate giving an account of the birth, parentage, education, and decease of Caleb Lovejoy; and on another, lower down, are some curious verses, said

to have been written by himself. Aubrey mentions also a brass plate to the memory of Maurice and Alice Abbot, the parents of the Primate; likewise one with a recumbent figure of Arnold Brocas, an ancient rector of the parish.

The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke, alternately in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester, and the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. One of the late Rectors of St. Nicholas, was the Rev. T. G. Hatchard, D.D., who held the living for a period of thirteen years. He resigned in January, 1869, on his appointment to the Bishopric of the Mauritius. He had barely begun his work in the Colony, when he fell a victim to that fatal disease of the island, yellow fever. He died on the 28th of February, 1870. His predecessor in the Bishopric, Dr. Ryan, was somewhat curiously nominated to the living of St. Nicholas on its vacation by the lamented Dr. Hatchard. In August, 1870, Bishop Ryan was allotted the living of Bradford in Yorkshire, and Dr. Monsell the present Rector, and one of the Chaplains to her Majesty, was appointed to succeed him.

It would appear, that recently the building has been falling into a very unsound condition, probably its situation would render it susceptible of decay in a greater degree than in ordinary cases, but from whatever cause it may arise, it appears that quite lately some workmen having some repairs to do in connection with the roof, discovered that the extremities of the cross-beams, where they rested on the outer walls, had become so rotten that it was a matter of surprise that the

roof had not fallen in long since, and attention having been called to the matter, a surveyor was requested to examine the structure, and from his report we gather, that in order to render the building secure, immediate steps should be taken to restore the roof; a suggestion was also made at a meeting of the parishioners, convened for the purpose of considering the present condition of the Church, that subscriptions and donations should be solicited, with a view to erecting a new church in a different situation in the parish, the site of which was promised by the Rector.

ABBOT'S HOSPITAL.

NEARLY opposite the upper or Holy Trinity Church stands this building. It is composed of red brick, and has four square turrets over its entrance, which is a spacious archway having round it the words "DEUS NOBIS HÆC OTIA FECIT."* The Archbishop's Arms of Canterbury, impaling Abbot's, are emblazoned on the entrance door. Within the entrance is a square court-yard on the west side of which the brethren are lodged. The eastern side is occupied by the sisters. The master has several handsome apartments. There are also two large kitchens. and good cellars under the whole building. A large garden belongs to the house. It is walled round and kept in admirable order.

* God gave to us this place of rest.

At the north-east corner is a convenient chapel. It contains two large gothic windows of painted glass.

The north-west window is divided into four compartments, and the subjects are as follows ;—

- 1.—Isaac sending Esau to take him venison.
- 2.—Rebecca instructing Jacob how to supplant his brother.
- 3.—Isaac in bed giving his blessing to Jacob.
- 4.—Esau returning with the venison, and resenting his brother's artifice.

In the east window are five compartments.

- 1.—Jacob sleeping, and the angels ascending and descending from heaven as seen in his vision.
- 2.—Laban and Jacob's interview at the Well of Haran, with Rachael in the distance.
- 3.—Jacob, his wives and children.
- 4.—The covenant between Jacob and Laban on Mount Gilead.
- 5.—Jacob praying at Mahanaim, and waiting for his brother Esau.

In this chapel hang a half-length picture of the Archbishop, an excellent portrait of Sir Nicholas Kemp, by Paul Vansomer, and a painting of Alderman Jackson, one of the benefactors, by J. Russell, Esq., R. A.

THE ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL.



ON a gentle slope of the Hog's Back, on the Farnham road, and near the Guildford Railway Station, stands the Royal Surrey County Hospital. The site was given by Earl Onslow, and the foundation-stone

was laid on the 31st July, 1863, by Lewis Loyd, Esq., the then High Sheriff of the County. The building is dedicated to the memory of the late Prince Consort, and its object is the medical treatment of the sick and maimed of all countries.

The structure was erected from designs and under the superintendance of E. W. Lower, Esq., Architect, of Guildford, at a cost of £15,015, which sum was raised by subscriptions and donations.

In August, 1865, a bazaar was held in the wards of the hospital, when the large sum of £1904 was realised for furnishing and fitting up the wards—a result chiefly due to the efforts of many benevolent ladies in the county.

On the 27th April, 1866, the hospital was formally opened by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of a large assemblage, at which ceremony it was announced that a communication had been received from Sir T. M. Biddulph, privy purse to the Queen, notifying Her Majesty's gracious intention of becoming patroness of the Hospital, and enclosing a cheque for one hundred guineas.

It is capable of accommodating about 60 in-patients, but a dispensary is attached to the building, where all out-patients recommended receive treatment and medicines.

The funds for carrying on the work are raised by annual subscriptions and donations. A donation of twenty guineas, or annual subscription of two guineas, constitutes the donor a governor, and entitles him to recommend annually one in-patient and four out-patients, or sixteen out-patients.

The hall of the main entrance is adorned with a beautiful Carrara bust of the lamented Prince, the gift of her Majesty the Queen.

The bust is a splendid work of art, by Mr. Theed, the eminent Sculptor. The marble pedestal on which it stands was presented by R. J. Shepard, Esq., and on this is the following inscription :

“This bust of His Royal Highness Albert, Prince Consort, was graciously presented to the Surrey County Hospital by her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1866.”

Mr. Theed himself has also presented a work of art to the Hospital, in the shape of a *basso relievo*, the subject representing “The Good Samaritan.” This arrests the visitor’s attention immediately on entering the hospital, as it occupies a niche in the wall, on the left of the main doorway, and bears the following inscription taken from Matthew xxv. 40 :

“And the King shall answer and say unto them, verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me,”

The following is a detailed description of the building, taken from a personal inspection :—

“As far as style is concerned, the hospital is a plain, unpretending structure, but it is large and substantial, and commends itself to the eye not only by its uniform neatness, but by the finished manner of every detail. It is about 260 feet long, and consists of a central portion and two wings. The walls are composed of Bargate stone from the late Col. Gill’s quarries at Godalming, faced with bright red brick dressings. From the centre of the

hospital rises a light turret, which imparts a considerable amount of grace to the noble building. It has evidently been the wish of the committee that there should be no unnecessary expenditure for the sake of mere ornament, yet there are few structures which leave a more pleasing impression on the minds of visitors; and when the accommodation which the building affords is considered, we think there can be but one sentiment of admiration. We may here mention that the plans met the approval of Miss Nightingale, who, from her large experience of hospitals, must be well qualified to judge of their adaptation to requirements. The upper or one-pair storey, is the only floor devoted to patients. This contains two large wards, about 91 feet by 25. In addition to these, there are six small or special wards. The ground floor is devoted partly to dispensary purposes, and is so arranged that the out-patients' department is accessible without going through the parts devoted to the general hospital. In the centre portion of the building is an extra storey above and below, the lower storey being devoted to cellar purposes and the top storey to dormitories for nurses and domestic servants. The hospital contains all modern requisites and appliances in use in such institutions. Every part of the building is supplied with hot and cold water, and in warming, lighting, and ventilation, the most approved principles have been adopted. The grounds, which are about two acres in extent, are enclosed on all sides by a substantial stone wall, and their northern-most portion is laid out in broad walks for the benefit of convalescent patients. In the north-east corner of the ground a small building denotes the mortuary, and in the north-west corner stands a larger building, which is the laundry, fitted with washing machinery. These buildings harmonise in appearance with the hospital. Having given a general glance at the building, we will now ask the reader to accompany us over the principal departments of the hospital. Entering at the eastern wing, we find the most complete arrangements for out-patients. The waiting-room is divided into two compartments, one being appropriated to males, and the other to females.

Adjoining this is the Dispensary, which is very neatly fitted up. In connection with the out-patients' department there is a bath-room, fitted with an earthenware bath, with the addition of a shower bath. Proceeding more westward, we come to the Honorary Medical Officers' Consulting-room, where the out-patients receive advice. Adjoining this, and communicating, is a "dressing-room," fitted up with hot and cold water. The next room is appropriated to the use of the physicians, and is in every respect a comfortable and cheerful apartment. We now arrive at the centre of the building, where we find the private rooms of the matron, the house-surgeon, and the porter, with kitchen offices in the rear. Passing into the main kitchen we notice that it is fitted up with a convenient range, with the addition of all proper appliances for cooking by steam. The peculiarity of the "range" is that, although it takes the form of a "kitchener," roasting is managed in the ordinary way in front of the fire instead of in an oven, as in other "kitcheners." Returning from the kitchen towards the hall, at which we had arrived, we notice, in rear of the staircase, some "lifts" for raising coals and other heavy articles from the cellars and ground floor. Re-passing the hall, and proceeding still westward, we find several store-rooms containing a great number of hospital requisites and appurtenances. Here also is the sleeping apartment of the matron. At the extreme west of the building we find a large and handsome board-room, with Secretary's room adjoining, and a separate entrance for the Members of the Committee. This room is also used as a Chapel, for which it is well fitted. Retracing our steps towards the hall, we ascend the handsome stone staircase, and arrive at a lobby which communicates with the east and west wards. And now we can see from end to end of the building, and admire its splendid proportions and perfect arrangements. Both wards are as cheerful as light and air can make them. The east-ward of the hospital is appropriated to males and the west to females. Each bed has brackets assigned to it for books and medicines, and is supplied with bibles and prayer books. There is also a locker for each patient. Adjoin-

ing the wards are bath-rooms and lavatories. Opposite the bath-rooms and lavatories at the extremity of the wards are little detached buildings, which besides necessary offices, contain racks for patients' clothing. The ventilation of the wards seems very perfect. The foul air passes out through gratings over the gas-lights, and is conveyed across the ceiling by tubes in connection with the flues from the fire-places. Besides this means of ventilation, there are on either side of the wards, and nearly level with the floor, several gratings which can be opened at pleasure for the purpose of "flushing" the wards. There are spacious balconies to which patients are sometimes allowed access. Between the two main wards are several special wards and a cheerful day-room for convalescents. One of the wards is set apart for ophthalmia, and the window-blind is of a material by which the light can be considerably modified. Here also are rooms for the nurses, which are so situated that they can overlook the wards while attending to other duties. Descending a portion of the principal staircase, and passing to the rear, we come to the "operating" department, where there are several rooms ready for any severe cases that may occur, together with nurses' apartments, and domestic offices."

Until this institution was erected, the county of Surrey possessed no hospital beyond the limits of the Metropolis, and nearly all urgent cases had to be sent to London. The utility of such a building becomes every day more apparent, and it behoves the county generally to extend to it a liberal and continuous support, so that the original design of maintaining sixty in-patients may not be thwarted from lack of funds. All who were present at the inaugural ceremony, must have felt unmingled satisfaction in the knowledge that West Surrey has been the means of supplying a want long felt and deplored in the county.

The funds of the institution have lately received a valuable increase from the bequests of several old inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, thus showing in what high estimation it is held, indeed it would be hard to describe a hospital where more care and attention combined with the most skilful medical treatment, could be found, and we venture to hope that its claims on the public at large, will, at no distant day, be even more fully recognised than at the present time. The working expenses of an institution of this kind must necessarily be large, and although we are aware that there are in the county others of a similar kind, we hope to see a more lively interest taken in the management and direction by those who live at a distance, as we feel assured that were they once to pay a visit to the hospital, and see the admirable pains and care taken to ensure the patients' comfort and convenience, the cleanliness of every nook and corner, the politeness and attention of the officials, they would go away very favourably impressed with the Royal Surrey County Hospital.

We subjoin a list of the various Legacies received since the establishment of the Hospital:

	£	s.	d.
W. G. B. Gunton, late member of the Committee, proceeds with Interest, &c., of five Shares in the Union Bank of London	284	14	3
James McNab, formerly of the Royal Artillery, free of Legacy Duty	101	8	3
William Parsons, of Godalming, contingent on death of Widow	300	0	0
George Turvill, late of East Shalford, free of Legacy Duty.....	100	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mrs, Booker, Consols	1000	0	0
Ditto Consols—Interest to be applied to defray the cost of winding up the Turret Clock presented by her.....	86	13	4
James Baker, Worplesdon	19	19	0
J. I. Briscoe, Esq., of Fox Hill, Chertsey...	1000	0	0
Miss Lent, of Guildford	50	0	0
Thomas Mellersh, Regent's Park	500	0	0
Mrs. Bingley	100	0	0
H. B. Clark Esq., the late	100	0	0
William Stanton, of Bramley.....	1000	0	0
James Heath, Guildford	110	0	0
Also a portion of the residue of the late Mr. Collins, Watchmaker, of Chertsey, not yet paid over			

THE FREE, OR GRAMMAR SCHOOL,



N ancient, but not highly tasteful building, stands on the south side of Spital street. It contains a genteel residence for the master, a spacious school-room, and a good library.

The school-house. with the great chamber and garret over it was erected by the corporation, with the assistance from the other inhabitants of the town, in 1557. In 1569 the apartments of the upper master were built by contribution; and those of the under master, together with a gallery connecting the two, were begun in 1571. But the two members of the corporation, who had undertaken this work, dying shortly after, nothing more was done till 1582. when the under master's apartments were completed. In 1586 the apartments for the upper master were finished, and the gallery, which had been left

uncovered, and was totally gone to decay, was thoroughly repaired and converted into a library.

A benefaction of Arthur Onslow, Esq., in 1648 is commemorated by an inscription on the inner wall of the library.

The appearance of the building is of a very unpretending character. The school premises surround a quiet looking quadrangle. Under the exterior central window, are the Royal Arms of Edward the Sixth, and below the following inscription,

“SCHOLA REGIA GRAMMATICALIS EDVARDI
SEXTI. 1550.”

Benefactions to the school have been made at various times by the Hammond, Webb, Polsted, and Austen families, but the principal benefactor was Edward VI., who in 1552, by letters patent, granted a rent-charge of twenty pounds a year, issuing out of lands, &c., at Great Bookham, Stoke d'Abernon, Battersea, and Wandsworth. By these letters the Mayor and Approved-men were empowered, with the advice of the Bailiff of the King's Manor of Guildford, to appoint the upper and under masters of the school as often as vacancies should occur, and to make, with the advice of the Bishop of Winchester, statutes in writing for the ordering, governance, and direction of the masters and scholars, the appointment of proper salaries, &c.


In the year 1691, John Nettles, Gent., of Saint Mary's parish, left eleven acres of land to his daughter for life, and, after her decease, to Sir Richard Onslow, Bart., and to the male heir of

his family, in trust, to pay the rents towards the maintenance of a scholar (being a son of a freeman of the corporation) at Oxford or Cambridge, for the term of seven years, he having been previously fitted for the University at this school, such scholar to receive all arrears due for want of former claimants, at the time of his admission. The candidate is to be examined, and his qualifications certified, by the master of the school, the Rector of Saint Nicholas, and the Rector of Stoke, or any two of them ; and his appointment signed by the trustee of the Onslow family for the time being.

The funds of this charity were at one time deemed sufficient to educate one hundred boys : at present there are only ten on the foundation : these receive a general education, though, by the original endowment, it is said, they were to be instructed gratuitously in the classics only. The office of under master has been done away with for some years. Independently of the scholars on the establishment, the reverend the head master has under his care a considerable number of pupils, the sons of gentlemen : of itself a sufficient testimony of the celebrity the school has gained.

Many persons of eminence have received their education at this school. An account of the most celebrated among them forms the subject of a succeeding article.

NONCONFORMISTS' PLACES OF WORSHIP,
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

HE Congregationalists have recently become a numerous and influential body in the town ; their old place of worship was an uninviting structure with a disagreeable entrance in a back street ; but a new chapel has been erected, which was opened for Divine Worship on September 24th, 1863. It is an elegant and commodious edifice, and the handsomest modern building of which the town can boast. It is situated in a very central position, opposite the County and Borough Halls, and has two frontages, one to North Street, and the other to the Lea-pale road. It is in the Decorated or Middle-pointed style of Gothic Architecture, and is very substantially built the general walling being of the local Bargate stone from the Godalming quarries, with dressings throughout of Bath stone. The principal window in the North street front is twenty feet high ; it is divided into four lights with traceried head, and the whole of this window is filled with stained glass, the gift of one of the members of the church. There are ample entrance lobbies, two being at the North street end, and the other at the lower end from the Lea-pale road, from each of these there is a staircase to the galleries, which are continued all round the building—a necessity arising from the somewhat confined limits of the site. The central portion of the gallery at the back of the pulpit is occupied by the organ. The gallery fronts have a

light and pleasing appearance, being panelled and pierced with gothic openings, and the interior throughout is lofty and capacious, the height from the floor to the central ceiling being about forty feet. There are two vestries beneath the back gallery, one of them a large room, and the other a small private vestry for the minister, to which there is also a separate entrance from North street. The cost of the site was £600, and the outlay upon the building about £2300.

It is stated in a work recently published,* that, "during the occupancy of this new place of worship the Church and Congregation have steadily increased, and now constitute one of the most respectable and influential religious communities in the town, beginning to branch out in missionary sympathy to the surrounding villages and hamlets of West Surrey."

The Baptists have two places of worship in the town; an ancient building situate at the top of South Street, which was formerly used as a barn, but which has now been occupied for many years as a place of meeting by the denomination, and which was altered and rendered more suitable for the purpose of Divine Worship in the year 1860. There is an endowment belonging to this community.

The other Baptist place of worship is situated in the Commercial road, where a small chapel was erected in 1849, but this becoming too small, it was altered and enlarged in July, 1862, and a schoolroom was at the same time erected at the

* "Surrey Congregational History," published by Jackson, Walford and Hodder in 1866.

back of the Chapel, where a Sunday School is regularly carried on, and the room which will hold altogether about 110 children and teachers, is usually filled.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in North street is an elegant building in the early English style, built of Bargate Stone. well wrought with Bath stone dressings. It has a projecting centre entrance, lofty pointed windows, with quarterfoil in the pediment; there are school rooms underneath, and the minister's residence is on the right side. The organ was presented by the late W. Haydon, Esq.

The Calvinistic Independent, or Providence Chapel, Castle street, and the Friends' Meeting-house, North street, are plain, unpretending buildings, and have no peculiar characteristic requiring comment.

The Catholic and Apostolic Church is a neat modern little structure in North street.

The Roman Catholics have a Church in the Stoke-road.

SECOND ROYAL SURREY MILITIA DEPÔT.— Upon the enrolment of this regiment, the erection of this building was of course necessary as a military store. The site chosen was near that formerly occupied by military barracks, and previously by the Friary—at the lower end of North street. The Building is constructed of Bargate stone, with ornamental brick dressings, cast in the pottery of the Right Hon. the Colonel,* by whom the whole was designed and planned. The windows, in case of attack, form port-holes, and

* The Right Hon. the Earl of Lovelace.

there is also a narrower port-hole on either side the gateway, where two massive doors form the principal entrance to the building. Just inside these, over head, is a portcullis, which if let down, would render, access to the interior difficult. The archway bears this inscription, "SALVAM DOMINE FAC VICTORIAM." The principal room is the Guard-room, to the right, over the mantel-piece is inscribed, "The Glory of Arms; which cannot be obtained without the Exercise of Honor, Fortitude, Couroge, Obedience, Modesty, and Temperance, excites the Brave Man's Patriotism, and is a chastening corrective for the rich man's pride,"—(*Napier's Hist. Penin. War*). Further on are the Orderly-rooms, and behind these, the Prisoners' cells. On the second floor, reached by a flight of stone steps, the Wardrobe and Armoury respectively contain clothes, accoutrements, muskets, and swords, for the complete equipment of 1000 men arranged in true military order by companies; nor must we omit the colors and the drums, which, ornamenting the walls, complete the display; of course we speak at a time when the regiment is disbanded. Near the extremity of the parade-ground is the Hospital, and opposite, the Staff-sergeants quarters, There are ample private offices for the Colonel and Adjutant commanding, as well as a residence for the latter officer.

By the courtesy of the Adjutant, the stores are open to the public upon applying for admission.

The full strength of the regiment is as follows:—

A Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, Major, 10 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns, Captain and Adju-

tant, a Surgeon, and an assistant Surgeon, a Sergeant-Major, 33 Sergeants, 33 Corporals, 10 Drummers, and 990 Privates.

The officers are, for the most part, members of families resident in the neighbourhood.

The Depôt is also used as the head quarters of the 13TH SURREY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, a corps which was established here in 1860.

Another corps has since been formed, under the name of the or 24th Surrey Rifle Volunteers, the head quarters at present being at the George and Dragon High street.

The COUNTY STATION of the Police Force of Surrey, in the Woodbridge road, is a well built commodious structure, containing magistrates' examination rooms, with convenient offices for the chief constable, his secretary, and the attendants. The cells (eight in number) are admirably adapted to the safe keeping of the prisoners, and are warmed by a hot air stove. The force numbers 113 men, under thorough and most efficient discipline, governed by H. C. Hastings, Esq., chief constable.

Numerous companies and associations have been established during the last few years, as commercial speculations, or impelled by philanthropic or christian benevolence. We shall do little more than enumerate the principal of them, as every information is afforded in their respective reports.

THE GUILDFORD INSTITUTE.—This society was formed by an amalgamation of the Literary and Scientific, with the Mechanics Institution, in the year 1843, since which time it has been steadily progressing in numbers and usefulness. It has a

comfortable Reading room, supplied with the principal daily and weekly papers, and periodicals, open to the members every day from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.; a Circulating Library, containing between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes in various departments of literature, and a compact little Museum of coins, casts, geological and mineralogical specimens. During the winter season, (from October to April) lectures are delivered on various subjects, sometimes by professional lecturers, and sometimes by gentlemen residing in the town or neighbourhood. The Reading-room, Museum, and Lecture-hall, are at the Public Halls, in North street.

The WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTION was established in 1853, and is of a similar character to the foregoing. It has a spacious Reading-room at the Public Halls, supplied with newspapers and periodicals, to which members have access at a very small subscription, in addition to the use of a library, and admission to lectures and entertainments which are provided during the winter season.

PUBLIC HALLS AND ASSIZE COURTS.—In March, 1846, a Public Hall was opened in Guildford, but the accommodation thus provided soon became inadequate to the increasing population and intelligence of the town. The two flourishing Literary societies, called the Guildford Institute, and the Working Men's Institution, needed fresh offices and a more commodious lecture hall, while it was evident, at the same time, that unless fresh Courts were erected, the Assizes would be removed altogether from the town. Under

these circumstances a company was formed, and the present buildings, which embraces the old hall, were raised at the junction of North street and Lea-pale road. The style of the buildings is domestic gothic of the 16th century—a style peculiarly appropriated to an irregular edifice adapted to several purposes. The most imposing part of the structure is the large hall, which abuts upon the Lea-pale road. This hall is 80 feet long, 37 feet wide, and nearly 40 feet high, with eleven large windows, open timbered roof, and three entrances from the Lea-pale road, as well as a private one for the judges, who are provided with an adjoining retiring room. When used as a court at Assize time (alternate years) the prisoners can be brought straight from cells in the basement story to the dock, by a staircase connecting the former with the latter. The old hall, which is 50 feet by 35 feet, and nearly 35 feet high, is generally used as the Nisi Prius court. There are various rooms for the grand jury, counsel, witnesses, &c., and the accommodation is in every way vastly superior to that at the Town hall, and the room at the back of the Corn-market, where the assizes were formerly held. The new hall, of which we give a description above, is a fine room for lectures, balls, concerts, and dinners, and is capable of containing 1,000 persons. At one end is a permanent platform, 30ft. by 14ft., and at the other, a gallery, while ample kitchen accommodation is to be found below. It is well lighted with gas pendants, and warmed by hot-water pipes. The part appropriated to the Guildford Institute, which is in North street, consists

of a reading-room, library, museum, and several class-rooms ; and at the other end of the building, three commodious offices are occupied by the members of the Working Men's Institution.

THE POST OFFICE.—In September, 1869, from the rapidly increasing business devolving upon our postal system, it became evident that the accommodation which had been sufficient for the town in days gone past, was wholly inadequate to the present requirements of the public, and accordingly one of the largest rooms in the County and Borough Halls was secured for the purpose, and although, from its situation, it is not one of the most desirable, yet it has been found to afford the utmost convenience, in point of room, light, and air, it is certainly all that can be desired, and, until some more suitable site in a more central part of the town can be found, we shall probably look in vain for more desirable offices ; but since the accession to the Government in 1870 of our Telegraphic system, it has been found that the consequent increase in the business transacted at the office is so evident, that we question whether in a few years the present room will be found equal to the accumulation of work heaped upon this already heavily-burdened department. The average weekly number of Telegrams passing through the office, we are informed by the Postmaster, is 878, which will give some idea of the demands upon the time of the officials connected with the Post Office, to which is added the transactions of the Savings' Bank, which annually average nearly £3,000, and the ordinary routine of the postal system. There are also Pillar Letter-boxes in

different parts of the town, the contents of which are collected at stated times during the day, and few places of its size possess such facilities for correspondence, there being now three deliveries from the metropolis, and four mails despatched to London, while constant communication is maintained with the surrounding towns and villages.

WATER WORKS.—The first Water Works were erected just above the town bridge, but this site proving unsuitable, William Yardley, gent., took a lease of a piece of ground belonging to the corporation (where the works now stand) for 900 years, from the 20th July, 1701, for the erection of works to supply the town with water. The Reservoir in conjunction with the Works, is on Pewley Hill, and the force with which the water is thrown in all parts of the town, may be judged from the “fall” it has after entering the mains.

On the 6th of July, 1864, the Local Government Act was adopted by the Corporation, and the Water Works were purchased at a valuation made by arbitration, the amount of the award being £9100. It was resolved greatly to extend and improve the works, and for this purpose the Local Board obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to a loan of £12,500. Of this sum, £10,000 was borrowed of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society, and £2,500 representing the value of shares in the old works held by the Corporation, was transferred to the Local Board. Tenders for the repair, improvement, and extension of the works, so as to meet the full requirements of the town, were invited, and, after some

delays and hindrances, various contracts were accepted, the whole of which were completed in the spring of 1867.

A new Reservoir has been constructed near the Semaphore on Pewley Hill, capable of containing about 200,000 gallons, for the supply of the high service parts of the town only. This reservoir is a covered one, the roof being supported by forty brick columns, resting on stone bases. The side walls and bottom, which are built on the most approved principle for resisting external and internal pressure, are also of brick, built in and rendered with Portland cement. This reservoir, with that at the foot of Pewley hill which is retained for the low service parts of the town, is capable of containing about 750,000 gallons, which provided there be no unreasonable waste, should be a six days' supply. The machinery for raising the water into the reservoir consists of a steam-engine and water-wheel, the steam power to be used as auxiliary to the water-power, and working also in time of flood. The low service embraces the south-west part of the town, including the Drummond road, and Stoke fields, while on the north-east portion it takes in Quarry street, &c. About forty additional hydrants or fire-cocks have been placed at different points of the mains, so as to command any fire that may take place, thus doing away with the expense of working fire-engines on such occasions.

During the year 1871, the Local Board had reason to believe that the well, from which the town was supplied with water, was not impervious to river penetration, and, acting in a prompt and

practical manner, the Board at once took the necessary steps to give the town a water supply, which, in its character, should be unimpeachable. The obtaining of a suitable site for sinking a new well was one of the great difficulties which the Board had to encounter. This, however, the steady purpose and persistent energy of the Board at last overcame, and in the month of July, an eligible site, at Millmead, was obtained. The site was approved of by the consulting engineer to the Board, Mr. Macdougall Smith, by whom the plans for the new well were prepared. The contract was entrusted to Mr. Hodes, of Worthing, who completed his work, one of an exceedingly arduous character, in the following January of the year 1872. The well is of the depth of 35 feet. It is cased with seven cast-iron cylinders, which measure 8 feet in diameter, and are of the thickness of one inch and a quarter. The cylinders, which unitedly weigh upwards of 30 tons, are each made in four segments, which are bolted together, and jointed with iron cement. The outside, to the depth of 17 feet, is puddled with clay. The cylinders go through the upper sand, and rest upon the solid chalk rock, from which the water supply is obtained. The well is capable of supplying a town four times the size of Guildford, as 100,000 gallons per hour can be pumped from it with ease. The connection with the pumping machinery, in Mill Lane, is made by eight-inch suction pipes, which are sunk in the bed of the river at a depth of 11 feet 6 inches.

Immediately the works were sufficiently advanced to admit of a fair test of the water being

made, a quantity was drawn and submitted to Dr. Medlock and Professor Wanklyn, both of whom, after a very careful analysis, pronounced the water pure and wholesome, and recommended its immediate adoption for the general supply of the town, and it is a very gratifying fact, and speaks well for the energy of the town, that after several years combating with obstacles, and labouring under the disadvantages of conflicting opinions and incompetent advice, Guildford should at length possess a supply of water equal, if not superior, both in quality and quantity, to that of any city or town in the kingdom, and as the questions of the local sanitary reforms become subjects forcing their claims year by year with increasing pertinacity upon corporate bodies generally, it will be one of the requirements which will have been finally settled. In his report Dr. Medlock says "The water in the new well was singularly bright, and had, in bulk, that peculiar bluish tint which is characteristic of pure water free from suspended organic particles. A microscopic examination of the trifling deposit, which had formed in several bottles after standing some days, was made most carefully, and no vegetable cells were detected," and Professor Wanklyn is even more conclusive in his recommendation, inasmuch as he states, after giving the chemical result of his analysis, that "the Guildford water is, therefore, most unusually devoid of organic impurity, and in this respect, *one of the best waters I have ever met with.*"

NEW FIRE-ENGINE HOUSE.—This building, which was completed in January, 1872, was erec-

ted by the town at a cost of between £500 and £600 for the proper accommodation of the Fire Escape and the County and Borough Engines, which formerly used to be lodged in the Town Hall, but in justice to the energy of the Brigade, and the value of its services it was felt that better accommodation should be placed at their disposal, and the new building, which stands at the east end of North Street, and is solid and substantially built of red brick faced with stone and surmounted by a bell turret, serves the purpose admirably.

CATTLE, CORN, ROOT AND POULTRY SHOW.—This is a county association, having an annual show and dinner in December. It is supported by the principal agriculturists of West Surrey.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Flower and Fruit exhibitions are held in summer and autumn, when choice specimens from the nurseries in the neighbourhood, and from private conservatories of gentlemen, form a considerable attraction.

ABBOT'S SCHOOL.—In the rear of Abbot's Hospital, approached from North street, a spacious building was erected in 1856, containing, in addition to convenient school and class rooms, superior accommodation for the master. With this the Blue-coat school is combined (as described in the chapter devoted to Charities), and under the management of local trustees, provides a superior free English education for thirty boys, whose parents reside in the town, and at fixed low charges, for as many more as can be received.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—Founded in 1814, for affording a sound education to the children of the poor for a penny per week. Supported by

annual subscriptions and donations, sermons being preached annually in their behalf.

STOKE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, Stoke road, founded in 1856, for the purpose of educating the children of the poor belonging to the parish at a small weekly payment, and is also assisted by subscriptions and donations.

ST. NICHOLAS PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.—A plain red brick building lying back from the Portsmouth road on the right hand, is an eminently successful institution, and the large attendance of children shows in what estimation it is held by the parishioners whilst the Rector—himself a scholar of no mean degree, and never backward in encouraging anything which tends to educate and improve—takes a warm interest in these schools; they are supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

ST. CATHERINE'S INFANT SCHOOL, on the Portsmouth road, is a pretty gothic building, erected in 1860, as an Infant school for St. Nicholas parish, and in memory of the late Dr. Hatchard's father, whose virtues are recorded upon a mural tablet inside. The room is also used for lectures and meetings of various kinds. There is a teacher's house adjoining, and a neat drinking fountain in front. The whole building was erected by subscription.

BRITISH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—This building stands on a commanding situation at the summit of South hill. It was erected in 1814, but whatever might have been its design, we have little to guide us now, for successive additions have so altered its appearance that but little of its origin-

ality is left, but be that as it may, the school possesses all that schools should have, good classrooms, plenty of light and air, and in its immediate vicinity some of the most picturesque views are to be found. The system of education pursued is of the most practical and useful kind, and one eminently calculated to bear good fruit in after years. The school is supported mainly by voluntary contributions, whilst the Committee of Council on Education afford some aid, and the scholars pay one penny or twopence per week as their means allow.

WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOLS.—These schools, which are an adjunct to the Sunday Schools, have only recently been opened, and the experiment has answered in a most satisfactory manner, the daily attendance averaging 90, the number on the books being 130; the additional accommodation required for the establishment of a day school was met by lowering the floor of the old school-room underneath the chapel some four feet, carefully avoiding the foundations, the projections from which are cleverly made to serve the purpose of desks round the sides, whilst light is admitted through large windows both at the ends and sides, and perfect ventilation is secured by gratings round the skirting and side walls. The designs were furnished by W. W. Pocock, Esq. of Merrow, near Guildford, reflecting the highest credit for ingenuity, and were finished at about the beginning of the year 1871.

GRATUITOUS EVENING SCHOOLS for boys, held in adjoining rooms in North street, adapted for that purpose, are purely unsectarian, affording a

useful education to youths who are not able to attend a day school. These schools are supported by subscriptions and donations.

To almost all of the various congregations having places of worship in the town is attached a Sunday School, and on the Sabbath-day it is a pleasant sight to see the little ones wending their ways in various directions towards their Sunday Schools, and the peace and quiet which reigns in Guildford on a Sunday is in no small degree attributable to the influence of these institutions, and too much praise cannot be awarded to those who, week after week, and year by year, are content to labour for so good a cause, and in fact the town may be congratulated, in these days when the subject of education forms one of the foremost topics of the day, on possessing ample educational means both religious and secular.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel, for promoting Christian Knowledge, for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, the London Missionary, the Church Pastoral Aid Societies, and the Church Missionary Association, have established Auxiliaries here

The names of the officiating Ministers at the respective places of worship, and of the Secretaries or Managers of the various Institutions, are recorded in Andrews' Almanac and Directory.


RAILWAYS.—A Branch of the London and South-Western line from Woking, was opened for traffic May 5th, 1845, and has since been extended to Godalming, and in another direction passes Tongham, near Aldershot Camp, to Farnham, Alton, Winchester, and Southampton, with sta-

tions at Medstead, Ropley, Alresford and Itchen Abbas, while a more direct communication with the Camp has been established by the opening of a new line from Woking to Farnham, *via* Brookwood, Ash Vale, and Aldershot town. The Direct Portsmouth Line branches off near Godalming, and runs through very beautiful scenery to Havant, where it joins the Brighton and Portsmouth line. The South-Eastern Company have constructed a line from Red-hill to Reading, passing Box-hill, Dorking and Guildford, using the South-Western rails from St. Catherine's to Ash. The Horsham and Guildford line was opened for traffic on the 2nd October, 1865. It belongs to the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway Company, and the efforts made by them to afford every facility to visitors to the South Coast, the uniform low rate of fares, and the civility and attention with which travellers are treated on this line, go far to secure it an amount of patronage it so worthily deserves, and which rather puts to the blush many of its competitors for the public favour. There are trains running daily by which travellers can reach the sea-side within a few hours, and at such an inconsiderable fare, that numbers from the neighbourhood constantly avail themselves of the opportunity so considerably afforded them, and Guildford thus can boast of ample communication with Brighton, about 41 miles distant, Littlehampton, 39 miles; Worthing, 39 miles; Shoreham, 35 miles. The branch joins the Mid-Sussex section of the Brighton and South-Coast line at Horsham, about 19 miles distant from Guildford. Thus from the central position of

our town, London may be reached *via* Waterloo Station in less than an hour, and the Crystal Palace or London Bridge in a little more, while Portsmouth, Southampton, the Isle of Wight, and the south-west of England generally, the numerous important towns on the Great-Western, and the favourite watering places on the South-Eastern, and South-Coast Railways, are visited with the utmost ease.

Carrying out the idea of our visitor coming from a distance, say from town, and having to return by rail, though not until we have had sufficient of his agreeable company to send him home thoroughly charmed with the beauties of the neighbourhood, we could nowhere find such a delightful return journey, as the scenery through which the South Eastern Railway winds its way via Dorking, Boxhill, Reigate, and Croydon, to London, and given a fine summer, or even autumn, evening, and we can vouch for it our visitor will heave many a sigh of regret at leaving a landscape so rich with all that is beautiful, and so varied and extensive, fast fading away into the distance as he nears the smokier atmosphere of the vast metropolis.

CHARITIES.

HE Charities in this place are so numerous that we have judged it our duty to treat them somewhat at length, and under a separate head. Having already described the most modern, the Royal Surrey County Hospital, we shall begin with

THE ROYAL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Robert

Beckingham, Citizen, Grocer of London, laid the first foundation stone for a Free School in Guildford, by giving a house and garden adjoining the Castle-ditch during his life time, and at his death the White Hart public house at Bromley, in Kent, and certain lands at Newington, a rent charge from which is still paid with several other rent charges.

The proceeds of these estates were augmented by the corporation, and in 1520 they erected a School-house for the use of this Charity, in the Castle-ditch.

The School continued without an increase of benefactions for fifty years.

In 1550, two tenements in Guildford were given by Henry Polsted, Esq., of Albury.

In 1553, Edward the Sixth, by letters patent, on the petition of the Mayor, Approved-men of Guildford, and others, gave a yearly rent charge of £6 13s. 4d. ensuing from lands at Great Bookham, and £13 6s. 8d. from lands of the Archbishop of York, in Battersea and Wandsworth, for the support of a Free Grammar School, with master and usher.

In 1555, the Mayor and Corporation purchased the present site of the School, and in 1557, the the present School room was erected. In 1569, a house for the Schoolmaster was erected, and in 1571, another for the usher.

In 1574, John Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich, who was educated here, besides his contribution to the building expenses, bequeathed to the library all his books on Divinity, the English ones excepted. A great number of other contributors

of books, or money to be expended in the purchase of books, have succeeded the worthy Bishop, and an excellent library has been formed by their liberality.

The revenues of the School, although they have been since augmented by other benefactors, according to the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1821, amounted only to £84 6s. 8d., of this the master received £62 13s. 4d., and the remainder was spent in insurance, taxes, repairs, &c. The Head Master is chosen by the Municipal Charity Trustees.

Although the Statutes require the admittance of one hundred boys as free scholars, if so many should apply, the number has been gradually reduced, and at present there are only ten boys on the foundation. The foundation boys are chosen from the inhabitants of the Borough, by the Charity Trustees.

ABBOT'S HOSPITAL.—This hospital was founded by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. On the 6th of April, 1619, the Archbishop laid the first stone, and afterwards settled on the hospital lands to the value of £300 per annum, £100 of which was to be employed for setting the poor to work, and the other £200 for the maintenance of a master, twelve poor brethren, and eight poor sisters, who were to wear blue coats and gowns, and each have an allowance of two shillings and sixpence per week, be unmarried, above sixty years of age, and natives of Guildford, or resident for twenty years.

When the hospital was finished, King James

I. in 1662, incorporated the members by the style of "the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, Guildford," with the full powers, privileges, and immunities of a body corporate; and he empowered the founder, and succeeding Archbishops of Canterbury, to make statutes from time to time for the good government of the same.

Additional Benefactions.—Mr. Thomas Jackman, one of the magistrates of this town, in 1785, gave £600 by deed, with which Old South-Sea Annuities were purchased, producing £26 4s. 4d. per annum; to the above donation enough was added from the common stock to effect the purchase of thirty pounds a year, in the whole.

Mrs. Jane More Molyneux, who died in 1802, left by her will £2,000, 3 per cent. consolidated bank annuities, to her executors, upon trust to transfer the same to the Mayor and Approved-men, if they could and would accept of the same, and if not, to the rectors of the united parishes of the Holy Trinity and Saint Mary, and of Saint Nicholas, upon trust to divide the dividends half-yearly, between the inmates of Archbishop Abbot's Hospital, after paying necessary expenses.

In 1861, a new scheme for the government of this hospital was promulgated by the Charity Commissioners, and received the royal assent. By this scheme it was enacted that the existing incorporation should be dissolved, and that the charity should be under the management of thirteen governors, of whom nine are official, and four non-official. The former are the rectors of the parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Mary, St.

Nicholas, and Stoke-next-Guildford, the master of the Grammar school, the mayor, the two senior aldermen, and the two senior town councillors; and the non-official governors are to be "fit and proper persons, resident in the town of Guildford, or within the distance of seven miles there-from, to be appointed, in the first instance, by the Board of Charity Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury," and afterwards, when vacancies occur, by the remaining governors, subject to the approval of his Grace, and the said Commissioners.

All the real and personal estate, and rights and privileges heretofore appertaining to the old incorporation, are now vested in the new governors. The sum of £2,909 17s. part of the sum of £3,904 15s. 6d: new 3 per cent. annuities, and all other sums of stock are transferred to the official trustees of charitable funds in trust for the said hospital, while the sum of £994 18s. 6d. the remaining part of the £3,904 15s. 6d. is also transferred to the aforesaid trustees, in trust for Abbot's School.

The governors are to make suitable regulations for the management of all matters connected with the administration of the charity, and may, from time to time, vary such regulations, always subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners.

The establishment is to consist, in future of twenty brethren and sisters, in the proportion in general, of twelve brethren to eight sisters, but the governors can relax this rule under special circumstances.

It is provided that if there be not duly qualified

candidates from the ancient borough, candidates from the municipal borough shall be eligible. No person can be appointed who is a drunkard or lunatic, or has any infectious or contagious disease, or has received relief from any poor rate within three preceding years; and those are to be preferred who shall have borne office or engaged in trade in the borough.

The master is to be appointed by the governor, and receive an annual salary of £70, with £5 for coals. The other inmates are also appointed by the governors, and their stipends are regulated by the resources of the charity, provided that they do not exceed 8s. per week; and the governors may diminish the ordinary number of inmates so that each may receive at least 5s. Coals and other necessaries can be allowed when the funds admit. The vice-master (appointed by the governors) is to receive £4 per annum, in addition to his stipend as a brother.

Since the first of January, 1867, the inmates have received 8s. per week besides their allowance of coals,—the maximum amount contemplated by the Charity Commissioners' Scheme.

THE POYLE CHARITY.—We have stated in the 18th page that the Poyle Estate came by purchase into the hands of Henry Smith, and was left by him to Robert, Earl of Essex, and others in trust, that the proceeds of the same should be received by the Mayor and Approved-men, for the use of the poor of Guildford.

Mr. Smith was born at Wandsworth, about the year 1548, and is supposed to have been by trade a Jeweller; he is known to have resided

in Silver street, Cheapside, which street was burnt at the great fire of London, about forty years after his death.

In 1608, he was elected Alderman of the ward of Farringdon without, and in the corporation books he is described as citizen and salter; further information might have been obtained from the Company of Salter's Books, but these were burnt in 1666.

How Mr. Smith became possessed of his great property does not appear: but as no account of his family has been obtained further than the mention of it in his will, where he describes his sister's children (the only relations he mentions) as being poor, it is highly probable it was all accumulated in trade.

After the death of his wife, by whom he had no issue, he resolved to dispose of his wealth in charites; and during his lifetime he gave to the towns of Croydon, Kingston-upon-Thames, Guildford, Farnham, Godalming, and Dorking, £1000 each. In furtherance of his design, in the year 1620, he vested his personal estates in trustees, reserving to himself £500 a year for life, and a power of appointing the rents and profits to charitable uses. By another deed he declared that the rents &c., should be applied by his trustees, or any seven or more of them, their heirs or assignees, to such charitable uses as they, his trustees, or their heirs, &c., should appoint.

This disposal of his property was confirmed by a decree of the Court of Chancery, 1625. By this decree, Mr. Smith was to have the use of his house in Silver street, and to receive the proceeds

of his estates for his life, and to dispose of them as he should think proper, and after his death to such charitable uses as he should appoint by his will ; or, in default of his appointing, as his trustees should appoint.

In 1626 he directed his income to be applied to the relief of aged poor or infirm people, married persons having more children than their labour could maintain, poor orphans, such poor as kept themselves and their families by labour, &c., and not to vagrants, or such as should have no constant dwelling, immoral or idle persons, or persons who had not inhabited their respective parishes five years before the distribution. The churchwardens and overseers were to dispose of his bequests, and to meet once a month on the Sabbath-day after evening service, to consider who of the poor had most need of relief, and to make up a book of receipts and payments between Easter and Whitsuntide, to be read in church the Sunday following, which book was to be signed by the churchwardens and overseers, and to remain on the wall of the church fourteen days.

In 1627 he made his will, and amongst other things gave £1,000 to be laid out in land for the relief and ransom of poor men, being slaves under Turkish pirates ; £1,000 to be laid out in lands amongst the poorest of his kindred ; £500 to the poor of Wandsworth ; £1,000 to the poor of Reigate ; and £10,000 to buy impropriations for the relief and maintenance of godly preachers, and the better furtherance of religion ; £1000 to Richmond ; and £100 to be lent to poor persons in sums of £20 at a time.

He died in 1627-8, and was buried in Wandsworth church where there is a monument to his memory.

After the death of this excellent man, his trustees purchased several estates, which were appropriated, to the relief of captives, and of his poor relations. The great tithes at Alfriston in Sussex, and part of those at Mayfield, were bought and applied, as they continue to be, to the relief of poor clergymen not having an income of £100 a year. Other estates were also purchased, and together with those which belonged to Mr. Smith at the time of his death, were allotted by his trustees in 1641, amongst a great number of parishes in different counties, but chiefly in Surrey, where three small parishes only were omitted.

The trust has since been renewed at different times, under the direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor.

An account is subjoined of the sums originally allotted to the parishes, (to be described in the course of our Rambles), but in most cases, if not in all, considerable improvements have taken place.

From a farm-house and land at Eastbroke or Southwick in Sussex,

Pirford parish... .. £3.

From several messuages, farms, and lands at Warbleton in Sussex,

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Albury... ..	6	0	0	Puttenham ...	2	0	0
Ash	6	0	0	Send and Ripley	8	0	0
Bramley	6	0	0	Shalford	6	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
East Clandon ..	3	0	0	Stoke-next-Guild-			
West Clandon ..	5	0	0	ford	12	0	0
Compton	2	0	0	Woking	10	0	0
Merrow	3	0	0	Worplesdon ..	4	0	0
Pirbright	2	0	0	Wonersh	8	0	0

From cottages, farm, lands, &c., at Worth and Balcomb. in Sussex,

Shere... .. £10.

It is obvious that the annual allotments to the several parishes depend on the nett proceeds of the estates, varying almost every year.

With the sum of £1,000 given by Mr. Smith to the town of Guildford, the POYLE ESTATE was purchased, and the rents, &c , were to be disposed of agreeably to certain constitutions, rules, and orders made by him in his lifetime. These, we understand, are not now to be found amongst the corporation papers, and are supposed to have been lost many years since.

In the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, Mr. Wight, being the only surviving trustee, conveyed the estate in trust to others, and the Mayor and Approved-men alleging that this conveyance was made without their consent, filed an information to set it aside; but the Lord Keeper, in 1706, confirmed the trustees, so appointed, and declared that they, the trustees, had the sole power of letting leases, and that the consent of the Mayor and Approved-men was not necessary, but that they should be privy to the making of all leases, and might propose tenants; that the trustees

should receive the rents, and pay them to the Mayor and Approved-men, to be by them distributed equally amongst the poor of the town, that the latter should give an annual account of their distributions to the former, and that when the number of trustees should be reduced to four, they should convey the estate to themselves and six more, or being reduced to two, to themselves and eight more.

A large Corn Water Mill with the most improved machinery, situate on the old river in Mill Mead, capable of grinding 100 loads of corn per week. Near the above an iron foundry and yard.

Two cottages adjoining the mill.

A garden walled in, 80 feet by 63 feet.

The present trustees of the funds are The Right Honorable Lord Grantley, The Right Honorable G. C. Norton, The Right Honorable Sir W. Bovill, Thomas Brinsley Norton, Esq., Arthur E. Onslow, Esq., Guildford M. E. Onslow, Esq., The Right Honorable Francis Scott, and The Rev. Henry Shrubbs.

The Hospital of Saint Thomas (upon the site of which stands a private residence called the Spital House, occupying an angle formed by the roads leading to Kingston and to Epsom) had a prior or master, but by whom it was founded is not known, it is supposed to have been originally an Hospital for lepers. It was in later times appropriated to the reception of cripples, who were alternately recommended by the town and county. The last sent under that nomination was in 1698. The persons occupying this house at one time received a stipend of £14 per annum; but

this was afterwards suspended by an order of session, the house and garden, &c., with the proceeds of other property appertaining thereto, being deemed equivalent to that sum. In a subsequent decision it has been determined that the house which now stands upon the ancient site, is the exclusive property of the trustees of Poyle manor, and they have let it, together with the adjoining property, and appropriated the proceeds to the use of the charity. The courts of the manor of Poyle are held at this residence, as the manor house.

BLUE COAT SCHOOL.—Mr. Thomas Baker, a clothier of Guildford, was the founder of this charity. About the year 1579, he built a market house for rye, malt, and oats, in Trinity parish, and covenanted to keep it in repair, provided his wife should enjoy the profits thereof during her life; they were afterwards to be employed to maintain a schoolmaster to teach poor children, not exceeding thirty in number, English, writing and accounts, till they should be fit to be put out apprentices, or be sent to the Grammar School, at £10 per annum. But the market house being pulled down when the new church was built, the charity was dropped for some years. Afterwards the money saved out of rents, and arising from the sale of materials, was employed to purchase Bank Stock amounting to £12 ls. 6d. per annum, and also consolidated Bank Annuities yielding £12 per annum; voluntary subscriptions were also made, but failed in course of years, and the general expenses having exceeded the income, the School was suspended by consent of the Trus-

tees, under an order of the Court of Chancery, and amalgamated in "Abbot's School," the Trustees having the nomination of thirty boys, free of all charges. (See the "Act of New Scheme of Abbot's Hospital.")

MAID'S MONEY.—A singular charity was founded in 1674, by Mr. John Howe, who gave £400 to be laid out in lands, and directed that the yearly produce should be given to one of two poor servant maids, (to be nominated by the Mayor and Magistrates) who, bearing a good character, and after living two years in the same service, were to cast lots to become entitled to it.

By an order of the Court of Chancery, dated 1729, this money was directed to be invested in the purchase of £400 Old South Sea Annuities, and the produce, £12 per annum, was directed to be applied to the purpose aforesaid.

This sum is annually thrown for with dice, in the Council-chamber, by persons claiming the charity under the will of the donor.

APPRENTICES' MONEY.—Mr. John Parsons, a native of this place, in 1702, left by his will £600, the annual produce whereof he directed to be paid by the Mayor and Magistrates to a poor young man who should have served an apprenticeship of seven years within the limits of the town, and become a freeman of the same, to enable him to set up in trade here; but he must appear by his oath not to be worth £20; nor can he receive this donation more than once in his life time. If no qualified person should appear in any year, the produce is to be paid to some young women of good report, who shall have lived

three years in a private family and in the same service. Should the Mayor and Magistrates neglect the distribution of this charity, or refuse to act, or apply it in any shape contrary to the directions of the testator, it is to become forfeited to the city and corporation of Chichester, to be applied in a similar manner by them.

MRS. AUSTEN'S CHARITY.—Joan Austen, widow of John Austen, Esq., of Shalford, in 1582, gave to the poor of the town 13s. 4d. annually, which she charged upon a house in the parish of Saint Mary.

BALDWIN'S CHARITY.—Henry Baldwin in 1653 gave to the poor of Guildford an annuity of 6s. 8d., charged on another house in the same parish.

AUSTEN'S CHARITY.—John Austen, Esq., in 1611-12 left an annuity of £8 charged on his moiety of Shalford Rectory, to be divided amongst such of the poor within the liberties of Guildford, as the Mayor and Approved-men should appoint, so that no one should receive more than 13s. 4d., or less than 3s. 4d., annually. Out of this bequest £1 12s., for land-tax is deducted, and of the residue £6 8s., £2 has from the commencement of the present century been divided amongst ten poor widows of Trinity parish, £3 4s, amongst sixteen poor widows of Saint Mary's parish, and the remaining £1 4s. amongst six poor widows of Saint Nicholas parish.

DUNCOMB'S CHARITY.—Olive Duncomb by will, 1705, bequeathed £300 to be distributed amongst, or be laid out for the present or future

use of, such of the poor of Trinity parish, as her executors should think fit.

Through a deficiency of assets, the whole of this legacy was not paid, and in compliance with a Chancery order, what had been received was laid out in Old South Sea Annuities, amounting to £490 5s. 5d., the yearly produce of which, £14 14s. 2d. is employed in putting out poor children apprentices.

HOWE'S CHARITY.—John Howe, by his will, 1674, gave a house, &c., in Saint Mary's parish, directing that the profits should be for ever employed to the use of the poor thereof: and declared his intent to be, that two poor men and their wives, inhabitants of the parish, and appointed by the churchwardens and overseers, with the approbation of the executors of his will, might occupy the same during their lives.

Mr. Howe likewise charged a field in Shalford, near the Turnpike gate, with 15s. yearly to the Mayor, and 5s. to the Town-clerk of Guildford; the field now belongs to the Austen family.

LOVEJOY'S CHARITY.—Caleb Lovejoy, of the parish of Saint Nicholas, and of Merchant Tailors' Company, by will, 1676, gave thirteen messuages and a workshop in the parish of Saint Olive, Southwark, and directed that the rents and profits of the same should be applied to the following religious and educational purposes, relating to the Church and poor inhabitants of Saint Nicholas.—

For a sermon to be preached annually on the day of his death, £1.

If the minister of Saint Nicholas, Guildford,

shall preach this sermon, the whole of the 20s. to be paid to him ; but if he shall not preach it, and the trustees of the charity shall procure some other minister to preach the same, the said 20s. to be equally divided between the preacher and the minister of Saint Nicholas.

For a collation after the sermon, for the minister, trustees, and churchwardens, and a registrar who is to teach boys to write, £1.

The registrar, before the company parts, to enter the receipts, disbursements, and remains, in a waste book.

To two auditors of accounts once in every second year, 20s.—per annum 10s.

If the auditors come from London, 40s. to be spent at the collation.

Every second year the registrar with his own hand to enter into a fair book what was formerly entered into a waste book.

The registrar to receive every second year 10s.—per annum 5s.

For ringing the bells annually, 2s. 6d.

To one parish clerk annually, 2s. 6d.

For teaching poor people's children their letters until they can read their Testament, £6 per annum. To be done by some honest poor women.

One to teach some in the street of Saint Nicholas, others at Saint Catherine's Hill, Littleton, or where the trustees shall think most convenient.

Three poor boys in the parish of Saint Nicholas, after they have been some time at the Grammar School, and have attained 10, 11, or 12, years, shall be chosen out of the parish by the trustees,

and by the exactest writing master living in or near Guildford, taught to write two or three fair hands, with arithmetic, to such a degree as that they may be able to keep merchant's accounts.

The writing master to have four nobles a year for teaching each boy—per annum £4.

The boys to continue writing two years, or two years and a half; none exceeding three years; and then such as shall be put to serve apprenticeships, shall, after they be bound, have every one £5.

And then the trustees and churchwardens to choose more boys born in the parish aforesaid, to be put in their rooms successively for ever.

This settlement was to continue for forty-five years, from Midsummer, 1677; and afterwards for two or three years, until out of the rents such money should be raised in bank as would build four convenient little houses, each containing two rooms, one over the other, for aged poor who were either born, or have lived in the parish at least fifty years, meaning only in the town liberty.

Each of these poor people to be paid £5 per annum.—In all, per annum £20.

Each of them to have 20s. per annum to purchase fuel. In all, per annum £4.

Each of them to have a blue home-made cloth gown, with a badge of red cloth set in the breast of each gown, cut in the letters C. L.

Each gown, with stockings, shoes, or other necessaries, to cost 20s., and to last two years.—In all, per annum £2.

Each of them to have 20s. expended every

second year for linen, shoes, stockings and other necessaries.—In all, per annum, £2.

Great care to be taken that the persons who shall be placed in the said houses shall be persons of good report, fearing God, not swearers, drunkards, not disturbers of their neighbours' peace; but of a godly conversation. But if the trustees and churchwardens who shall have power to place them in the said houses, should be mistaken, and the persons therein placed should be found troublesome, scandalous, and disorderly in their lives, if they should not amend at the first admonition, their money due the next quarter to be withheld. And if they do not reform the next quarter after that, they are to be expelled, and some better deserving persons to be put in their room.

And for further encouragement of poor people's young children who are to be taught by the poor women, to whom he had appointed £6 per annum, he appointed £3 more to be added, that books may be bought for them who are to learn, and that new books may be given to them who have learned.

That on said improvement happening, together with the three boys chosen out of the parish of Saint Nicholas, two more should be chosen by the town of Guildford, one out of the parish of Holy Trinity, the other out of the parish of Saint Mary. All five to be taught writing and arithmetic. And he then ordered and appointed that the master should have for his pains, for each boy 30s. each year.—In all, per annum £7 10s.

And when any boy should be fit to be put out apprentice he should have 40s. bestowed in getting clothes for him, and £5 to give his master when bound.

And when the rents should be improved, there should be spent at dinner, after the sermon, with the minister, and whom else the trustees should think fit, £4.

And that every year, if two or three auditors from London should come to the sermon, each should have for charges, 20s.

And that there should be given to such of the poor of the parish who should come to hear the sermon, £1.

The income of the estate not being equal to all the charges laid upon it, many of the above directions are not complied with; though some time since 3 per cent. consols, in addition to the amount of £6 15s. per annum, were purchased by the trustees.

BEMBRICK'S CHARITY.—George Bembrick, by will, 1682, gave certain lands, about nine acres, in Shalford, and also an annuity of £10, proceeding from about eight acres of meadow and other land near Alton, directing that the produce should be equally distributed amongst eight poor persons, freemen of the town, or the poor widows of such, inhabitants of St. Nicholas parish within the bonds of the corporation, and being all persons of reputable character, protestants, not worth £100 in the judgment of the trustees, and receiving nothing from the poor's rate. Out of this bequest are deducted £2 for land-tax, on the annuity, £2 12s. on the lands in Shalford, 1s. 6d.

quit-rent, and £1 for a dinner and clerk, besides occasional expenses in repairing fences, &c., and 10s. towards the repair of the water duct under the river.

CHILD'S CHARITY.—John Child of Guildford, under his will, bearing date January 5th, 1699, bequeathed £100 for the use of the poor in the parish of Holy Trinity, Guildford, the interest thereof to be distributed annually at Christmas. Leonard Child, son of the above-named John Child, under his will, bearing date November 9th, 1728, in discharge of his father's legacies, and as a security for the same, charged his house and premises in the aforesaid parish of the Holy Trinity with the payment of £5 per annum, for ever, to be distributed to the poor of the same parish, in the manner directed by his late father.

About the year 1730, the house and premises were sold, subject to the said annuity, by Charles Child, nephew of the aforesaid Leonard Child, to John Martyr, by whom and his son, the late John Martyr, the distribution of the charity was continued.

In the year 1813, the property became vested in the Rev. E. J. Ward, who has continued to dispose of the charity, viz., £5 per annum, in accordance with the direction of the donor, at Christmas.

OTHER BENEFACTIONS.—An annual sum of 16s. 6d., but from whom and of what date is not certain, is carried to the poor's rate of Trinity parish; and a similar sum of the same amount is carried to the poor's rate of Saint Mary's, as also the yearly sum of 2s. 6d., the donor of which is not known.

Mr. T. Russell, in a History of Guildford, published upwards of sixty years since, says "Jasper Yardly, Gent., a second master of Trinity Hospital, gave to the three parishes in Guildford, 20 nobles apiece, for the apparelling and placing poor children." And in a succeeding part of his work, he says, "That 20s, are annually paid out of the Star public-house to purchase Bibles for poor children of Trinity parish."

In February and March, 1857, courts of inquiry were held in the town hall, by Mr. Martin, one of the Charity Commissioners appointed by the crown, to obtain information respecting the Charities existing in the town, their objects, and if any improvements could be made as to their incomes and appropriations.

No special comment of importance was made concerning them, except that the Commissioner "expressed his determination of searching the documents relative to the Grammar School, to see if he could not get back some of the properties which had been lost or partially lost, and remarked that he never knew a charity where the properties had been, he would not say plundered, but so mismanaged, as those belonging to the Grammar School had; in his opinion it ought now to be worth £2,000 a year.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PERSONS
OF NOTE EDUCATED AT THE
FREE SCHOOL.



WE almost hesitate as to the propriety of commencing this brief sketch with the name of Mr. John Parkhurst, when we find an author of undoubted veracity asserting that he was educated in Grammar learning at a school in Oxford, especially as the time of his boyhood was that of the infancy of the Guildford Institution, and before it became a royal foundation. But as writers of equal respectability on the other hand enrol him in the list of eminent persons educated here, we should not perhaps avoid censure were we to omit his name altogether.

This gentleman, who was born in 1511-12, was certainly a native of Guildford, and after he had received the necessary preparatory instructions, was sent to Merton College, Oxford, where he became tutor to Bishop Jewel.

In 1548, the Rectory of Cleeve in Gloucestershire was given to him ; but on the death of King Edward VI. he retired to Zurich, where he resided during the troublesome reign of Queen Mary ; and upon Elizabeth's accession returned to his native country. In 1560, he was consecrated Bishop of Norwich, in which situation he continued till his death, which happened in 1574, in the 63rd year of his age.

WILLIAM COTTON, one of the family of the Cottons of Connington, was educated here, and afterwards admitted a member of Queen's College, Cambridge. He became successively Archdeacon of Lewes, Canon residentiary of Saint Paul's, and Bishop of Exeter, to which latter office he was appointed in 1598. He died at Silverton in Devonshire, 1621, in his 80th year, and was buried in his own Cathedral.

HENRY COTTON, younger son of Sir Richard Cotton, Knight, privy-councillor to Edward VI., was a native of Hampshire, and having received instruction at this school, was sent to Magdalen College, Oxon. He was afterwards a prebendary in the church of Winchester, and, in 1598, was made Bishop of Salisbury. He died in 1615, at about the age of 70, and was buried in his own church.

ROBERT ABBOT, son of Alice and Maurice Abbot, a clothworker of Guildford, was born in 1560. After leaving the Free School, he was sent to Baliol College, Oxford, where, about 1683, he became celebrated for his preaching. Upon delivering a sermon at Worcester, he was made Lecturer, and soon after Rector of All Saints there; and the effect of a sermon preached by him at St. Paul's Cross was to obtain for him a rich benefice in Nottinghamshire, which was presented to him by one of his hearers. In the beginning of the reign of James I., he was made chaplain in ordinary to that prince; but before this he had rendered himself famous by his theological writings; for his Majesty was graciously pleased to order that his own Commentary upon

part of the Apocalypse should be printed with the second edition of Dr. Abbot's book, de Antichristo.

In 1690, he was appointed to the mastership of Baliol College, and acquitted himself in that capacity with acknowledged credit, introducing a reformed system of government, where riot and dissipation had at length rendered prompt and careful measures necessary to be adopted. The following year he was elected Regius Professor of Divinity in that University, and so distinguished himself in his lectures on the supremacy of Kings, that, on the death of Bishop Cotton, he was elevated to the See of Salisbury, and consecrated by his younger brother, then Archbishop of Canterbury. This event took place at Lambeth in 1615. But he was not permitted to remain long in the exercise and enjoyment of his pastoral charge; for his sedentary habits brought on a complaint, which terminated his existence two years after, in his 58th year.

When he became sensible of the near approach of "the last enemy," he summoned together all those of his household, and in their presence signed all his works with these words, "That faith which I have defended in my writings is the truth of God, and in avouching thereof I leave the world." He died with a firm confidence in christian prayer, and by his conduct in the sharpest hours of trial, left room for no one to doubt his sincerity.

He was one of the five Bishops who succeeded each other in the government of the diocese of Salisbury in the course of only six years.

GEORGE ABBOT, a younger brother of Robert,

L. of C.

was born here in 1562. A popular story of his mother's dreaming shortly prior to his birth, that if she could obtain a pike, her son would become a great man—of her catching a fish of that kind in a bucket as she dipped it in the river Wey, which flowed by their house,* to procure water—and of some persons of distinction becoming sponsors for her son in consequence is currently believed; though it would be much easier to infer that the good character of his parents attracted the notice of their superiors, and that the genius of their son developing itself in childhood, some kind friend was induced to interest himself in his education. "Aubrey published first an account of this dream in 1696; he enquired very particularly into the truth of it, and it was attested by the minister and several inhabitants of Guildford."† Certain it is, however, that from some cause operating in their favour, he and his brother Robert was sent to the free school, and in 1578, George was removed to Baliol College, Oxford, at which place he was elected master of University College, in 1597. In 1599, he became Dean of Winchester, and in 1600 Vice Chancellor of the University, to which latter office he was again appointed in 1603 and 1605. He was afterwards Chaplain to the Earl of Dunbar, one of King James's early favourites, and went with him into Scotland to assist in an attempt at establishing a union between the Scotch and English Churches. Here he acquitted himself with so much satisfac-

* Part of this house, until recently, stood in the yard of Messrs. Croke's Brewery.

† Onslow's Life of Abbot.

tion to the King, that Speed supposes his exertions on this occasion to have been the cause of his future preferments. While he was at Edinburgh, Sprot, one of the persons concerned in Earl Gowrie's conspiracy, was tried and executed; and in order to settle the minds of the people with regard to that affair, an account of it was drawn up by Sir William Hart, the judge before whom Sprot was tried, and a narrative of much merit written by Dr. Abbot, was prefixed to the account. As the King had many difficulties to overcome with respect to the Scottish nation, it is probable that this publication, evincing as it did the abilities of the narrator, might induce his Majesty to fix upon Abbot as a person likely to render him essential services. That something had operated to raise the doctor in the estimation of this monarch is evident from a letter which he wrote to the former, on the subject of the mediation of peace between Spain and the United Provinces, when he had solicited the advice of the convocation then sitting, as to the lawfulness of his espousing the cause of the States, and they, instead of satisfying his doubts, had contrived to excite his apprehensions.

In 1609, Dr. Abbot was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and was promoted to the Bishopric of London, in 1610.

The See of Canterbury becoming vacant the same year, the King, upon the recommendation of the Earl of Dunbar, preferred Abbot to the Archbishopric, in opposition to a wish expressed by the court prelates, that the Bishop of Ely should be appointed to the government of that See.

In his new capacity this truly excellent man exhibited, from the first, an undaunted determination to support the interests of Protestantism, and was in a great measure the means of promoting the union between the Elector Palatine and the Princess Elizabeth. He afterwards celebrated their nuptials in the royal chapel, and before the return of his Electoral Highness, received from him a present of plate to the value of a thousand pounds.

When Hugh Grotius, the great champion of the Arminians, was sent over from Holland, to endeavour to set the King right as to the Arminian faith, the Archbishop appears to have had some apprehensions of the effect of that celebrated man's abilities upon the minds of the English protestants; for in a letter to Sir R. Winwood, dated 1613, he advises that gentleman to take heed how he trusts Dr. Grotius too far, and quotes Steward's assertion that the doctor "had studied some two or three questions, whereof when he came in company, he must be talking to vindicate his skill; but if he were put from those he would shew himself but a simple fellow." Now if this had really been the case, Grotius might surely have been trusted without much danger, where he had the established divinity of the country, and the popular prejudices of the people, to contend against; but it is clear that the Archbishop, however light he might presume to hold the talents of his rival, was secretly alarmed at his influence; and the attack upon Grotius' abilities can scarcely be justified, though prompted by fear that what he conceived to be the true

mode of faith should be contaminated by false principles.

About the year 1613, the affair of the divorce between Lady Frances Howard and the Earl of Essex gave an opportunity to the Archbishop to evince his independence, and his determination not to give judgment against his conscience. His Majesty was pleased to refer this case to a court of delegates, consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, four other Bishops, and six Doctors of Law: but the Archbishop saw plainly that the King's aim was the divorce of the lady, and as he was neither to be blinded by wilfulness, deafened by prejudice, nor intimidated by threats,* he boldly refused to sit in the court of delegates upon this divorce, and instead of lending himself to a powerful party to do evil, published his reasons for dissenting from the sentence, with some severe reflections upon the infamous conduct of the lady. The divorce was however effected, under circumstances which confer an indelible stain upon the reign of the monarch in whose time they were tolerated.†

Either from a sense of the value of the Archbishop's services, or from the gratification his

*He was told "That a predecessor of his had suffered about a divorce (Dr. Julio's), and so might he."

†These reasons were answered by his Majesty, and of course no farther debate could be permitted: but all accounts of the succeeding acts of the beautiful Countess, who did not even stop at murder where her pride was offended, furnished an ample rejoinder to the King's arguments, and sufficiently evinced the justice of the Archbishop's conclusions.

vanity received, in what he supposed the victory gained over his Grace in the reply which could not be answered, the King does not seem to have held the latter in a less favourable light after this event; as may be presumed from the appointment of his brother to the See of Salisbury in 1615, as also his Majesty's adoption of Mr. George Villiers (afterwards Duke of Buckingham) as a favourite, at the instigation of the Queen, who had been solicited by Abbot to lend her countenance and recommendation.

About this time the Archbishop of Spalato, who had turned protestant, and taken shelter in England from the persecutions of the Pope, was kindly received by King James, and hospitably entertained by our prelate. When he afterwards returned to Rome, he sent as an acceptable present to his Grace of Canterbury the manuscript of Fathers Paul History of the Council of Trent.*

In 1618 a circumstance occurred which placed the character of the archbishop for hardihood and sincere devotion to his religious principles, in a still stronger light. This was occasioned by nothing less than the putting forth of the King's well-known book, authorizing dancing, archery, leaping, May-games, &c., on the Sabbath-day after divine service, which book all ministers were to read to their parishioners on pain of sus-

* This persecuted protestant (Spalato) was made Dean of Windsor whilst in England; but returned to Rome and publicly recanted his new doctrines. This recantation, however, stood him in but little stead; for he was thrown into the prison of the Inquisition, where he died, and his body was burned as being that of a heretic.

pension and imprisonment. Many clergymen, in consequence of this injunction, were induced to vacate their churches; and one of the foremost among the dissentients was the Archbishop himself, who publicly forbade the reading of it in the church at Croydon, at which place he happened to be. Several persons who stood high in court favour at this time, would gladly have exerted their influence to bring this worthy man into disgrace; but his Majesty, who was sensible of the value of such a servant, only winked at the transaction, and Abbot retained his place in the estimation of his sovereign, and his popularity with the people.

In the following year, the Archbishop beginning to feel the infirmities incidental to age creeping upon him, resolved upon improving the remaining years of his life in the foundation of that charity of which an account has occupied some of the preceding pages of this book; and on the first of April, 1619, he laid the first stone of the Hospital named after him.

This year also the Elector Palatine accepted the crown of Bohemia, a circumstance that caused much debate in the Council of England as to the propriety of his Majesty's interference. His Grace of Canterbury esteemed it indispensable, and being unable through ill health to attend the Council, wrote a letter (which from its excellence we regret that we cannot find room to insert) recommendatory of that measure.

About the year 1621, the Archbishop's declining state of health rendered exercise more necessary to him than he had heretofore considered

it, and he was invited by Lord Zouch to hunt in his park, at Bramxil in Berkshire. The following account of an event arising from this circumstance is copied from Wilson's *Life of James I.*, "not long before this" (alluding to an event which happened in the year 1621) "that Rev. Prelate, George, Archbishop of Canterbury, a man of holy and unblameable life) meddling with edged tools that he used not to handle in his study) by a sad accident, killed a keeper with a forked arrow as he was shooting at a deer. This was a great perplexity to the good man, and a heavy knell to his aged spirit, which he petitioned the King might ring a requiem to his retired thoughts at Guildford, his place of birth, where he had built a munificent Almshouse for poor people, and where he went to bring his spirit under, to make it more blessed than the glories of the world can contribute to it. There were very many willing to have him retire to his rest, that gaped after his dignity more than desert; and though Doctor Laud was but newly initiated into the bishopric of Saint David's by other hands (because those of the Archbishop were tinctured with blood, as he saith himself), yet his enmity was not small against him, for being a means to let the King know he was reputed a papist in Oxford, and a dangerous turbulent spirit; but the King granted out a commission to enquire, whether casual homicide did make the Archbishop irregular; and in disquisition of it, he found many friends that restored him from his alms-house to his palace. But this he did, and would have done in either condition. The widow of the man that fell by

him was raised by him ; and she and her children (as may be said) built a commodious being upon his grave."

We prefer the above account, though the last part of it, perhaps, is not couched in terms the most intelligible to the modern reader, because it proves that the worthy prelate did not forget those most likely to suffer from his mishap, and because, being written by a person who lived near his own time, it is the more likely to be worth dependence for its correctness.

In those days, however, it seems a law prevailed that the property of a homicide, though an involuntary one, should be confiscated ; for the King, when informed of the legal penalties incurred, wrote to the Archbishop, who had retired to his Hospital at Guildford, assuring him "that he would not add affliction to his sorrow, or take one farthing from his chattels or moveables, which had become forfeited by law."

After this the matter was investigated before ten persons appointed by the King, and their return being made, pardon and a dispensation passed the great seal, and by this the Archbishop was declared capable of resuming his authority.

But even this act of clemency could not induce this prelate, of unbending mind and high sense of duty, to manifest his gratitude at the expense of his conscience ; for in 1622, when the match between the Prince of Wales and the Infanta of Spain, upon which the King had set his heart, was in agitation, the Archbishop, as Wilson states amongst the rest, "knowing that a toleration of the catholics was to be admitted (though he stood

tottering in the King's favour, and had the badge of a puritan clapt upon him), thought it better to discharge his conscience, though he hazarded all, rather than be silent on such a cause, where the glory of God and the good of the kingdom were so highly concerned ; and thereupon addressed a letter of remonstrance to the King. But his Majesty's resolves in this affair were not easily set aside, and the point being carried by his party, though much against the wishes of the nation, the marriage articles were sworn in the presence of the officers of state : though, as appears by history, they were never carried into effect.

Though now an infirm old man, and unable to assist in council, the Archbishop attended upon the King in his last sickness with the zeal of a grateful and affectionate servant. He was near his Majesty in his last moments in 1625, and with much difficulty contrived to perform his office at the coronation of Charles I.

As might be anticipated from the religious opinions of that monarch, the Archbishop speedily declined in favour, if indeed any partiality for him may be supposed ever to have existed ; and the result was, that in 1627, he was sequestered from his office and jurisdiction ; but in 1628, having become the more popular for being in disgrace at Court, he was sent for by Charles to Whitehall, and received from his barge by the Archbishop of York and the Earl of Dorset, who solemnly introduced him to the King to be cordially re-admitted to the royal favour. But, alas ! what is more unstable than the countenance of a tyrannical Prince ? The Vicar of Brackley had in

1626 preached a sermon to prove the King's right of imposing loans and contributions on the subject, which discourse was carried by the Duke of Buckingham to the King in 1629, and its publication recommended; but when it came to be presented to the Archbishop, he sent to his Majesty his reasons for declining to give his imprimature; and though two preemptory messages were afterwards sent from the monarch of this country, the first refusal was still pertinaciously adhered to. The Duke of Buckingham resenting this, soon procured an order for his Grace's removal to Foard, near Canterbury, with injunctions not from henceforth to meddle with the high commission; from this place of banishment he gave new causes of offence; was a second time sequestered from his jurisdiction, and certain bishops were invested with his ecclesiastical powers.

A few years after this, it pleased the gracious Disposer of human events to put an end to his cares and infirmities; for in 1663, this venerable prelate and honest man closed his mortal career at his palace at Croydon, in the 71st year of his age.

He was buried, agreeably to his own instructions, in the chapel of our Lady in Trinity Church, Guildford, and was succeeded in the archbishopric by Bishop Laud, whose principles it had been one of the great objects of his life to oppose.

It cannot be supposed that a man of so much eminence, and of so decided a character, should obtain the goodwill of all historical writers, and the reader of English history will accordingly

find many, who in pourtraying his character, are not disposed to place it in the most favourable light. In the absence of all religious party-feeling, and with a desire to furnish our readers with opinions on both sides of the question, we conclude our account with an extract from Lord Clarendon, who writes as follows:—"He had sate too many years in that See, and had too great a jurisdiction over the Church.—He had been promoted to Canterbury upon the never-enough lamented death of Dr. Bancroft, that Metropolitan who understood the Church excellently, and had almost rescued it out of the hands of the Calvinian party, and very much subdued the unruly spirit of the nonconformists; countenanced men of the greatest parts in learning, and disposed the clergy to a more solid course of study than they had been accustomed to; and if he had lived, would quickly have extinguished all that fire in England which had been kindled at Geneva; or if he had been succeeded by Bishop Andrews, Bishop Overal, or any man who understood and loved the Church, that infection would have easily been kept out, which could not afterwards be so easily expelled. But Abbot brought none of this antidote with him, &c.—And though many other Bishops plainly discerned the mischiefs which daily broke in, to the prejudice of religion, and prevented it in their dioceses as much as they could, yet that temper in the Archbishop, whose house was a sanctuary to the most eminent of that factious party, and who licensed their most pernicious writings, left his successor a very difficult work to do, to reform

and reduce a Church into order that had been so long neglected, and that was so ill filled with many weak, and more wilful, churchmen."

From the "Biographica Britannica," the Life of the Archbishop was reprinted, with a copy of his Will, and of the charter and statutes of the Hospital, and also an Essay on his Character, by the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow (the Speaker), and published here in 1777.

Born towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he lived through that of James I. and died thirty years after the accession of Charles I.

At the Free School of Guildford were also educated—Sir Robert Parkhurst, who died Lord Mayor of London in 1635; and Sir Maurice Abbot, brother of Robert and George Abbot before mentioned, Lord Mayor in 1639.

TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.

DURING the past few years Guildford has greatly increased both in size and importance. The ancient precincts to which the trade and population of the town were once confined have long since extended their limits, and on all sides vast improvements have been made. If we take our stand upon one of the hills which guard the town like so many natural fortresses, we shall perceive that population is pushing itself in every direction, and that these rapidly-growing suburbs make old Guildford appear

"Like a swarth Indian with his row of beads."

If we pass through Tuns gate and turn sharply to the left, along Schoolhouse lane, we shall speedily come upon the new district of "Charlottesville," lying in an open, elevated, and healthy situation on the right of the Merrow road. This estate, which is of considerable extent, and belongs to T. J. Sells, Esq., has been let out in building plots, and is already covered with a large number of dwelling houses, to which additions continue to be rapidly made. Turning into the Merrow road near its junction with Spital street, and pursuing our way along it, we find that most of the residences with which it is adorned are of recent origin. On our left is the Waterden road, which contains many villas, and communicates with the London road. In this neighbourhood a new Church for the accommodation of the parishioners of Stoke has been built. Higher up on the right, we notice the Sydney road, and the Austen road, situated between Merrow road and the Downs and both extensively built upon. Pursuing our way in the direction of Merrow, we come to the Box grove estate, where are several handsome detached villa residences, situated in grounds of considerable extent. Directly opposite we notice "Uplands" the seat of W. W. Pocock, Esq. The Box grove estate covers 250 acres of ground, and is well adapted for the purposes for which it has been purchased. A road through the estate communicates with the London road. Turning a bend of the road, we can see that the new buildings which we have noticed all the way from Guildford, a distance of about two miles, nearly effect a junction with the village

of Merrow. Retracing our steps till we arrive at the top of Spital street, we take the London road, on our right, and find it occupied for a long distance by elegant villas. Among the newest erections we notice Stoke rectory, the residence of the Rev. F. Paynter, and Oak Lodge, occupied by J. T. Pagan, Esq. Crossing Stoke Park near Stoke Park farm, until we reach the ivy-crown'd church, we take a cut across a pleasant field into the Woodbridge road near the seat of E. Futvoye, Esq., and pursuing our way towards the town, we observe a long line of villas of tasteful appearance, the residents in which enjoy a fine view of the bold hills which tower up grandly in the distance. and of the sparkling water of the river Wey, which here takes many capricious and beautiful windings. In this road an almost entirely new town has sprung up. The Nettles road, which opens by a continuous roadway an entrance to the Stoke road, is nearly covered with comfortable looking residences. At the Stoke road end of this populous and rapidly increasing district, a large private mansion has been converted by the Messrs. Croke, brewers of the town, into a commercial and family hotel. A large tract of land, on the opposite side of the way, belonging to T. J. Sells, Esq., has also been laid out in building plots, and now, as the Onslow and Springfield roads, it presents its quota to the street nomenclature of the town. The houses erected here are numerous, and all well-tenanted. These roads, with the adjacent King's road, contain a population far greater numerically than could be boasted in the olden times by the then small congeries of

houses, forming the village of Stoke-next-Guildford. Passing into North street by the Commercial road, in which also we notice that additions and improvements have taken place, we arrive near the point whence we started, having in the course of our wide circuit witnessed evidences of the growth, prosperity, and beauty of the neighbourhood at almost every step.

Let us now walk on the Portsmouth road towards Godalming, and after noticing the Infant school on our right, we shall pass a lofty terrace of family residences, whence the view over the valley of the Wey, stretching to the distant hills, must be truly delightful. Soon afterwards we come to a road, called Guildown road, near which is the Guildown estate. It comprises about eighteen acres of freehold building land, sloping towards the south, and commanding some of the most beautiful scenery in this neighbourhood, overlooking St. Martha's Chapel, Chantry Downs, Shalford House, Brabœuf House, part of the Losely estate, with the hills of Ewhurst and Unstead in the distance, whilst the river Wey winds through the grass-lands below, adding a fresh beauty to the landscape. Many handsome family residences have recently been erected on the estate. Passing the Cemetery to the Hog's Back, we can reach home by the old Farnham road.

The Lea-pale road, connecting North street with Woodbridge road, has not been in existence many years. The new Public Halls stand here, and the locality is further graced by the new Independent Chapel, described in a previous page. Numerous houses of unpretending dimensions, but

neat and comfortable, have lately been erected in this and adjacent streets. In the region of Stoke road too, we find abundant evidence of the rapid increase of the town.

Going now to the opposite side of the town, we find that the lands, formerly occupied as the gaol grounds are covered with elegant villas, which look pleasantly down upon the extensive prospect below.

The new Water Works, which have been fully described in a previous chapter, may, with various other buildings of special public importance, be properly reckoned under the head of "Town Improvements."

The action of the Local Government Board has also done much for the town, and among the "improvements" which have been carried out under its direction, we may mention the removal of the cattle market, formerly held in High street, to North street, whereby much public annoyance and inconvenience have been obviated.

The visitor will notice the splendid manner in which the High street and North street are paved and pitched. This great work which entailed a large expenditure, was carried out by Mr. Booth of London, the large and eminent paving contractor. There is no provincial town in the kingdom, which can boast so fine and complete a paving and pitching, as can the picturesque and thriving County town of Surrey.

We have thus briefly called attention to the extension of our ancient town, and now pass on to duties of a more agreeable nature.

So far we have devoted our time to the notabilities of the town only ; we have made ourselves familiar with its history, privileges, and observances, in olden and in modern times ; have visited the Castle ruin, the Churches, the Hospitals, and other public buildings, and gathered some particulars of their origin, architecture, design, &c., and found that men born and educated here, have risen to be a blessing to their town and to the land ; while with the charities bequeathed long since, in the benevolence or eccentricity of individuals, for the pecuniary benefit of their townsmen, we may favourably compare the spirit of the present age, which prompts the organization of so many Societies for promoting the religious, moral, and intellectual welfare of the people.

And now, rightly anticipating that the pleasantest, because the most rural part, of our peregrinations is to come, let us fairly start on our "Rambles Round" the town, and prescribing for ourselves some seven distinct routes, we shall endeavour to visit most of the rural attractions in nature and art which surround us, without treading an inch of ground unnecessarily.

RAMBLE I.

TO CHANTRY-DOWNS, ST. MARTHA'S, ALBURY,
SHERE, AND CHILWORTH.

JUDGING that our friends will, with us, enjoy not a little of the above named route, we propose this for our first excursion, which will be rather a long one, extending to the village of Shere, a distance of five miles on the

road to Dorking ; but to the lover of the picturesque, it will certainly be replete with that gratification which will compensate him for a little exertion.

We leave Guildford behind us on the north, and having passed the Water Reservoir, the National and British schools, and South-hall, three minutes' walk will bring us to the most advantageous spot for a description of the prospect on the right, viz.—the brink of an immense chalk quarry on the west side of an adjacent field, through which the public path leads towards Chantry-downs.

In the centre of this delightful picture are the ruins of St. Catherine's Chapel, upon a little hill through which the railway passes, adding much to the interest of the scene ; at the northern base stands the principal part of the hamlet of Arington, the rest being upon the hill itself. The river Wey flows by the eastern side of the hill, winding through a valley of fertile meadows, till it nearly reaches the foot of the eminence upon which we stand ; from thence it suddenly changes its course in a northerly direction, and abruptly enters the town on the south. Immediately over the chapel a bold chain of hills at a distance of fourteen miles, forms a back-ground. In a direction, somewhat to the left of the largest of these, a favourable light will show us the spire of Godalming church, shooting up amongst the trees, at about three miles beyond the chapel. A beautiful hanging wood crowns the hill contiguous to the ruin, and near this stands the ancient manor-house of Brabœuf* upon an exten-

*The residence of the Rev. H. Shrubb.

sive lawn, besprinkled here and there with a few evergreens which heighten the picturesque simplicity of this part of the prospect. To the right of the manor-house a broad sandy path winds to the summit of a little green knoll, whence an irregular line of hills, of no very great extent, passes behind Guildown in a somewhat westerly direction.

Beyond the chapel, the Wey may be seen as it approaches, amidst the green meadows of a spacious valley almost surrounded by hills. The most distant of these is called Blackdown;* nearer, is a purple looking hill, with one end resembling in shape the segment of a sphere; it is situated between the village of Hascomb and the hamlet of Hambledon, and we regret that it exceeds the limits of our Rambles, for from its summit a perfect and most beautiful panorama presents itself, and sunrise once seen from that spot by the admirer of nature, is never to be effaced from his recollection.

Situate prominently on the side of Guildown, which rises a short distance from the west bank of the river, is the Cemetery, the Episcopal and Nonconformist's Chapels, and the Lodge facing the town, with Booker's Tower at one end of the grounds, and on the slope of the hill, nearer the road, is St. Nicholas Rectory and Parochial Schools.

In the eastern part of the valley before us, the country is more thickly wooded. At a short distance, the spire of Shalford church, and the

* The Tourist's Guide to Blackdown and Hindhead, published by Andrews and Son.—Price 6d.

top of the neighbouring mansion,* rise above the trees, which on every side appear to surround them.

We will now walk round to the other side of the quarry, and having paused to admire the romantic effect of this extensive excavation, as well as to procure a fine view of the lower part of the town, and the country beyond it, we shall proceed over the hill towards Chantry-downs, which rise before us, having Chinthurst hill on the right, and the chapel of Saint Martha on the left.

Descending the hill, and passing through a small grove of firs, a favourite retreat of violets, let us stroll through a most secluded grassy lane that leads to an old disused chalk quarry; here we may rest, and disposing ourselves at ease on one of the mossy banks, enjoy a quiet half-hour in alternately listening to the cheerful strains of the feathered tribes and in wakening the "Echo," for which this spot is famed.

Retracing our steps we arrive at the keeper's lodge, and premising we have permission from the proprietor, we ascend the side on our right, and soon find ourselves on that part of the downs which is principally planted with young oak trees; and continuing our way through a thicket of brushwood, the chapel of St. Martha appears before us. But stay!—we must not advance too many paces before we endeavour to find a pathway amongst the bushes on our right. Now for a prospect, which laughs description to scorn! Let us hope it is the hour of sunset, that pausing

* Shalford House, the property of R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., and the present occupier.

again we may watch the golden light of heaven as it falls upon the myriad objects before us.

An assemblage of bold and romantic hills, producing the three varieties of heath, and a few hardy shrubs only, occupies the eastern side of the prospect. The western boundary of this view is also occupied by hills, but more fertile and at a greater distance. On our right runs the valley before described, with the town of Godalming at its extremity.

Before us is Chinthurst hill in the parish of Wonersh, forming the point of separation between the before-mentioned valley and another more luxuriant one, which extends over a part of Sussex, till it reaches the South-down hills in the distance. Gaze then, our friend, till the lingering light fades in the distant horizon—exult in the beauty of a hundred hills—dwell with delight upon a thousand fertile fields—and let experience perform the task of description when we abandon it in despair.

In introducing to our friend the view from Chantry-downs, we spoke of the hour of sunset as the most favourable for the enjoyment of its beauties; but if that hour be already past, let him return home, and when the first blush of exhilarating morning falls upon the glittering vane of the Chapel we have alluded to, let the task of amusement be renewed, and the scene of “busy solitude” be re-visited.

These Downs afford some beautiful and retired walks, access to which can only now be obtained by permission of the proprietor or his representative,—the freedom of roving at will among its

shady recesses having been so wantonly abused by some mischievous persons that it was found necessary to close the gates against the public.

Retracing our steps for a few paces, we regain a view of St. Martha's chapel, and descending by a gentle slope, and passing through a couple of fields and a small hazel thicket, we find ourselves at the foot of the hill upon which it stands.

And as it is a task of some labour to climb the ascent before us, we will, to beguile the wearisomeness of the undertaking, give a brief account of the building itself. It was dedicated to Saint Martha and all Holy Martyrs, and is called by some writers, Martyr-hill chapel.

This place is evidently of great antiquity. It was probably erected as a chantry over the graves of some christians who suffered on the spot; for the difficulty of access would most probably have induced the parishioners to have fixed on some more convenient site for the erection of their place of worship; and in the reign of Edward IV. forty days of indulgence were granted to such as should resort to it on account of devotion, prayer, pilgrimage, or offering, and should there say Pater Noster, the Salutation, and the Apostle's Creed, or should contribute, bequeath, or otherwise assign, anything towards the maintenance, repair, or re-building of the same. It was also supposed to have been a Chantry for the use of pilgrims journeying to Canterbury. The road which extends to Canterbury under the line of chalk hills, is in many places still called the "Pilgrims' road." This may have given the name to the Downs we have just trod. In 1262 (Henry II.)

the benefice was appropriated to the Prior and Convent of Newark, from which time till the dissolution, the cure was provided for by the Convent.

Here was a handsome altar-tomb with the effigies of William Morgan, of Chilworth, dated 1602, with a long inscription in verse.

This place was in years past suffered to fall into decay, but after having been in a ruinous state for some years, through the exertions of gentlemen who uniformly take a laudable interest in any local enterprise for the public weal, subscriptions were set on foot and funds raised, and some few years back the chapel was re-erected in its present form. Situate, however, on such an elevated spot, the site must be somewhat inconvenient for a place of worship, but to the mind attuned to high and noble feelings, we know of no greater incentive to devotion, than a contemplation of the soft and peaceful beauties of God's creation, which everywhere surround St. Martha's hill.

The Rector of Albury is the officiating minister.

Turning round, as we advance to the summit of the hill, the beautiful valley again presents itself, while on every side a rich and almost unbounded view is unfolded, intermingled with every charm which landscape scenery, in all its diversity of character, can exhibit.

The hills before mentioned, and those of Hampshire, lie in the back-ground. A smaller one between Guildford and Farnham, easily distinguished by its conical shape, and dark colour, given to it by the heath and evergreen foliage with which it is covered, is called Crooksbury

hill, beneath which, lie Moor Park and its mansion, once the residence of the celebrated Sir William Temple, and his witty and accomplished Secretary, Dean Swift. "Waverley" also, can be discerned, together with the ruins of an old Cistercian Abbey which stands in the park, and has long excited the attention of Archæologists. Nearer, is Guildown, with fields of every diversity of colour descending to the narrow valley that forms its southern base.

From this elevated spot, the ball of Saint Paul's is discernible, as also, in very clear weather, the sea, near Shoreham in Sussex.

On the north side of the chapel we command an extensive view of a great part of Surrey, over "a portion of the valley of the Thames, reaching as far as the high chalk ridge of Oxfordshire, near Nettlebed, from which the summit and chapel of St. Martha are distinctly seen." But most of the objects are too remote for accurate description, however deserving it on a nearer inspection. The eastern prospect may however vie with many others, whose variety constitutes the principal attraction. The Downs on our left extend to Dorking, distant about ten miles; before us, hills of every form and colour present themselves, and part of the picturesque vicinity of Albury, intersected by the railway, and finely watered, lies at our feet.

"On the southern side are two distinct but small circles; each formed by a single bank and ditch: one of them is about 30 yards in diameter, the other, twenty-eight yards. Whether these circles were ever connected with druidical

rites, or not, must remain questionable. They have not hitherto been noticed in any published work ; and the same may be stated with respect to a large barrow, enveloped in foliage, and obscured by large trees growing upon it, which is situated about three-quarters of a mile from the hill, in the approach from Guildford.”*

The south prospect, and that just described, have afforded a subject for the descriptive pen of Cobbett, who mentions them in one of his “Rural Rides.” After eulogising the landscape for its tranquillity and loveliness, he remarks that it contains two of the greatest curses ever invented to scourge the human race, namely, a powder mill and a manufactory of paper for bank notes ; this kind of paper, however, is not now made here. Of the principal objects before us we have already spoken, with the exception of the mills above alluded to.

We shall find, in a little work on Surrey,† a beautiful historic and descriptive poem, which graphically depicts the scenes around us. Written by the famed author of “Proverbial Philosophy,” it needs no further introduction.

Pursuing our course in an easterly direction, we descend the hill, and diverging to the left so as to leave a row of cottages on our right, a gentle walk through fields and woods will bring us to Sherborne ponds, which, though now in a neglected state, will compensate us for the trouble of a visit, if we can find our way to them. They are situate immediately at the foot of a long range of chalky downs before mentioned. The water

*Brayley’s Surrey.

† A Railway Glance at Surrey, by Martin F. Tupper, Esq.

tion, as here is of immense depth, and as transparent as crystal, so much so, that the pebbles may be distinctly seen at the bottom.

One of these ponds is more familiarly known as "The Silent Pool." It figures prominently in Martin Tupper's novel, "Stephan Langton," as the scene of the tragic end of the heroine of the tale. This pond is enclosed, and a small gratuity for admission to the walks around it is charged by a cottager who acts as custodian. The sheet of water is not large, but is remarkable not only for its extreme clearness, but for a peculiar blue tinge which pervades everything at the bottom. Reeds and other water plants flourish abundantly in it; and among them may be seen fish of very large size, poisoning themselves steadily in the shadows, or glistening and glancing in the sunny places. A thick grove encircles the pond, and, reflected in the glassy waters, contributes greatly to the beauty of the place.

"The Silent Pool" is an appropriate name, generally, the most profound quiet reigns there; but occasionally it is broken by the merriment of pic-nic parties, for whose use a wooden summer house has been erected on one side of, and overhanging the water. The interior of the summer house is covered with a curious medley of poetic and quaint scribblings, the outpourings of enthusiastic but not over talented visitors. Here and there, however, occurs a verse or two of real merit, evidently the production of some really poetic temperament that drew its inspiration from the clear beauty and lovely solitude of "The Silent Pool."

Returning to the road, we approach one of the most handsome modern buildings we shall meet with—the Catholic and Apostolic Church—a spacious and well-built edifice, of stone, in the pointed style of architecture. The ground plan is that of a cross, with a tower which has a clock, but the transepts are shallow. “Much elegance is displayed in the internal decorations particularly in the eastern part, or chancel division, in which the reading-desks, seats, &c., are arranged correspondently to the peculiar order of administration adopted in this church. On the north side is a beautifully-carved chair, the seat of the *Angel*,—the title borne by the chief officiating member of this community. The altar-piece and its adjuncts are of freestone, excellently wrought. The large east window is cruciform, and filled with richly-stained glass. Within the south transept is a small organ; and in that opposite, the revestry; each of these divisions is faced with open screen work. The front is a plain octagon, of freestone. On the north side, also of octagonal form, is a small chapter house.”

Continuing our prescribed “Ramble,” in less than half an hour we may expect to find ourselves in the village of *SHERE*, watered by a sprightly stream, anciently called *Tillingbourne*, which rises at the bottom of *Leith Hill*, passes by *Wotton place*, through *Abinger*, *Gomshall*, *Shere*, *Albury*, and *Chilworth*, supplying many mills of various descriptions in its passage, and empties itself into the *Wey* near *Shalford Church*. In this neighbourhood are many pleasant seats and residences, amongst which is one we must not omit to men-

tion as having been the residence of the late Mr. Bray, one of the indefatigable authors of the History of Surrey.

Mr. Bray was descended from a family which came into England with William the Conqueror. Soon after James, Lord Audley, had suffered the extreme penalty of the law, in 1497, this manor was escheated, and given to Sir Reginald Bray, who rendered so essential a service to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, by conducting the affair in which the Duke of Buckingham and the Bishop of Ely had projected the elevation of her son Henry to the throne, and the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Henry IV.

From this gentleman, the manor of Shire cum Vacherie descended to the author before alluded to. The ancient manor-house has been pulled down some years, and the offices have been converted into a good dwelling-house.

The Church is a handsome and substantial structure ; the spire is covered with lead and oak shingles, and the tower contains six bells and a good clock.

In this church was an altar-tomb, with a full length effigy in stone, of Lord Audley, who died in 1491 ; some remains of it may still be seen.

Let us now return towards

ALBURY,

through the northern side of the park of the late Henry Drummond, Esq., who was long one of the representatives in the House of Commons. for the western division of Surrey. The families

of Polsted, Randyll, Howard, Finch, and Samuel Thornton, Esq., who represented the county in 1807, held this place in rapid succession, and it is now the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, a son-in-law of the late Mr. Drummond. On our way we shall obtain a glimpse of the mansion, and the church near it.

The old manor-house of Albury was a very ancient building. In some engravings by Hollar, it is represented in his time as a wooden-framed building, filled up with bricks and stones, of four storeys high. It now contains some fine copies of the most celebrated paintings of Italian masters, which, belonging to public collections in Italy, can never be seen, except by those who visited that country.

The flower-garden was originally laid out according to the botanical arrangement of Linnæus, without however interfering with the landscape, and it is formed so as to add to the beauty of the scenery beyond; it has a very fine terrace of a quarter of a mile in length, and contains a great variety of hardy trees and shrubs.

The tower of the old Church at Albury is one of the most ancient in the kingdom. It was probably built before the Norman Conquest, as the record of the Domesday Book, and the internal evidence of its architecture, prove. Inside the church are still to be seen the semicircular arches with zigzag mouldings, on which the tower rests; and in the tower itself are several of the semicircular double and single headed windows, peculiar to that period. It probably had no spire originally, but it had one in the time of

Hollar, as his engravings of it testify. Since then, some deformer has removed the spire, and built mean battlements of brick, surrounding an equally mean pepper-box summit.

This old Church was at length out of repair ; the chancel was falling ; the walls of the body of the church had been weakened by holes knocked through them to make access to a modern vestry and to several pews, each of which had a separate entrance from without ; the roof was decayed ; the population had increased so much as to require additional accommodation ; the churchyard had become too small to admit of more occupants ; the inhabitants requested to have additional ground ; and taking all these circumstances into consideration, it was judged better, as they had gone from the vicinity of the church, to build a new church with ample burying ground, in the midst of the people. . All joined in a petition to the Bishop for his sanction, which was given.

A new Church has been built after that most ancient style, properly called by the French, " Byzantine," and by us, " Saxon," of which many beautiful specimens occur in Normandy, and from one of these at Than, near Caen, the new parish church of Albury is copied.

The village of Albury originally stood round the church, or rather the church stood in the middle of the village. The village green came up to the wall of the churchyard. On the opposite bank of a rivulet which runs close to another side of the churchyard wall, is still remaining a building, noted in Doomsday Book as the manorial mill, which has since been used as a bank note

paper mill, and now serves as a laundry for the use of the manor house adjoining. Round the village green stood the cottages of the parishioners, but deformation has swept away the green and all the cottages, save one, which was a public-house; the last was pulled down about fifty years ago. The original village of Albury no longer exists, but the inhabitants of the parish at present dwell chiefly in the hamlets of Weston street (now called Albury) and Little London, where, as in other parts of the parish, the population has increased.

The village was long the residence of the author of "Proverbial Philosophy." The parsonage house at the lower end of the street has been occupied by William Oughtred, the celebrated mathematician; by Dr. Samuel Horsley, the well known opposer of Priestly's opinions respecting man's free agency; and by the Rev. Hugh Mc Neil, a most eloquent and faithful preacher, who resigned the living in Albury in 1835.

Here are excellent parochial schools; indeed not only are the buildings well adapted to their use and very commodious, but, what is more important, we shall find, on inquiry, that the instruction is imparted on an efficient system.

Perhaps the most interesting matter connected with the parish of Albury, is the discovery of Roman remains upon Farley Heath, where upwards of a thousand coins, belonging to forty-five of the Cæsars, some ancient British money, and a number of fibulæ, weapons, pottery, &c., &c., have been found. Antiquarians will find an interesting account and description of many of these in "A RECORD OF FARLEY HEATH," which gives

specimens of some of the most curious relics thus restored to light after having been hidden for upwards of 1800 years.

Pursuing a direction in the course of the Tillingbourne stream, we arrive at

CHILWORTH.

This place has nothing of very peculiar interest to recommend it, unless any may be curious to examine the process of manufacturing gunpowder and paper. The land near the stream is mostly meadow ground, but the hill sides consist chiefly of arable land and coppices. The powder mills here are said by Aubrey to have been the first erected in England; but this can scarcely have been the case, as the family of Evelyn brought the art of making gunpowder out of Flanders. John Evelyn, who was settled at Godstone and had large works there, obtained from Queen Elizabeth the grant of a patent for the sole right of making gunpowder; he established mills at various places, as Long Ditton and Chilworth, and the exclusive right seems to have remained with the family till the civil war.

On the south side of the hill that rises from the middle of the valley, and upon which stands the church of St. Martha, was the manor house of the Lords of the manor. It continued to be occupied as such till the death of the last of the Randyll family, who resided there; it was then converted into a farm house, and some years ago the greater part of it was pulled down. Morgan Randyll, one of the Lords, represented the Borough of Guildford in several successive Parlia-

ments, from 1680 to 1714, a period of thirty-five years, and became so much in debt in consequence of repeated contests on these occasions, that he was compelled to sell his estate here in 1720 to Mr. Houlditch, one of the directors of the South Sea Company. It was afterwards seized, and sold towards indemnifying the dupes of that nefarious bubble; the purchaser was Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; it is now the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

The road from Albury to Chilworth runs along the side of the hill, and offers to the eye of the traveller the most lovely and fertile scenery imaginable.

Tyting in this parish, spelt in the Doomsday Book, Tetinges, is a manor farm, and was at that period held by Elgar the King's huntsman; it is now the property of R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq.

Our best way to Guildford from this place is after passing another mill, and over a couple of fields, to ascend a narrow lane that will bring us to the foot of St. Martha's Hill.

Crossing two long hilly fields, or rather as we have had a long walk, preferring the shady lane parallel with Chantry Downs, we soon arrive at home, having regaled our imaginations with enough of the picturesque for one day.

RAMBLE II.

TO WOODBRIDGE, WORPLESDON, AND WOOD STREET.

EXPECTING that no very uncommon features will mark this Ramble, we shall find it as rural as could be wished by the most fastidious tourist that ever resolved to rusticate for a season.

Selecting a fine summer's day, we leave Guildford on the south, and passing the County Police Station, and the Cricket-field, which is also used as a parade ground by the Militia, our attention is directed to a pleasant residence opposite, known as "The Elms," where the revered Dr. Pye Smith spent the last few months of his laborious and useful christian life. As we walk on, the good taste evinced in the different styles of villas on either side of the road, attracts our notice, till we approach Woodbridge house, long the residence of the late Hon. Colonel Mainwaring Onslow. This house is further entitled to notice for having been the place of abode of Charlotte Smith the celebrated poetess. She was the daughter of Nicholas Turner, Esq., who resided here after he quitted Stoke Park. Mrs. Smith ended a life of vicissitude and sorrow in 1806, and was interred at the east end of Stoke church, leaving behind her, in her literary productions, many proofs of her genius and industry.

Pursuing the direction of a line of road very much improved by the individual exertions of the late James Mangles, Esq., we arrive at Wood-

bridge, formerly the beautiful summer residence of that gentlemen, and now the property of Miss Yates. From the bridge over the Wey, we catch a glimpse of the lawn that gently descends to the bank of the river, and is laid out in a style of simplicity and elegance which bespeak at once the wealth and good taste of the proprietress. Mr. James Mangles sat in three successive Parliaments for Guildford, making his talents and his integrity subservient to his country's welfare, and his wealth, influence, and benevolence a blessing to all around him. He died in September, 1838, and lies buried at Wanborough, and was succeeded in the representation of the Borough of Guildford by his son, Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., who was four times in succession returned as a member for Guildford, retiring in 1858, on being elected a member in the East India Council.

The railway embankment, now prominently before us, at a point a few paces farther on towards Woking, originally came very near the river ; in course of years the weight of the embankment gradually so forced up the bed of the river, that its navigation would soon have been impossible, and as it was evidently easier to divert the course of the river than that of the railway, in 1856, a new channel was made for some distance.

Passing under the railway bridge which crosses the road, we will now ascend Woodbridge hill, and once turning to obtain a glimpse of the pleasant prospect behind us, with the venerable tower of Stoke church, the mansion of the late Mrs. Delap, and the town we have just left,

amongst its most prominent features, we may continue our route over the hilly road on the right, from which we descend to Pitch-place. Passing through this hamlet, which has a good brick manufactory, and crossing the extremity of an extensive heath, we have before us the hill upon which stands the church of

WORPLESDON.

If we continue to pursue our course along the high road, we shall pass the village schools, a pretty and commodious building recently erected by subscription. We turn towards the church, however, and ascending the hill, we pass near the commodious parsonage house; and this circumstance reminds us that before we describe the church itself, we ought to mention one whose duty it was to officiate within its walls.

Thomas Comber, B:D. was Rector here in 1615. He was born in Sussex in 1575, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was celebrated as a tutor, and admitted a preacher in the University; he then went to France, and spent some time with the learned Du Moulin.

After his return he was made chaplain to his Majesty, and advanced to the mastership of his own college. He was Vice Chancellor in 1631, and also Dean of Carlisle; but being concerned in sending the plate of the University to the King, and refusing the covenant, he was imprisoned, plundered, and deprived of all his preferments in 1642. He bore all his sufferings with admirable meekness and patience, and died at Cambridge in his 78th year.

The church of Worplesdon is in the tything of Perry-hill. It is a stone structure, and dedicated to St Mary. At the end of the nave is a long chancel, separated from it by a screen under a pointed arch. Three pointed arches resting on two round pillars, form the separation of the north and south aisles, and the nave; and a chapel, dedicated to Our Lady, is on the north side of the chancel, and in like manner separated from it by two pointed arches resting on one round pillar. Part of this has been fitted up as a vestry room. In 1802, the then rector, Mr. Roberts, presented the painted altar window. In the year 1867, the structure was entirely restored at a considerable outlay, and it is now one of the prettiest and best fitted churches in the county.

From the churchyard, which occupies the very summit of the hill, interesting views of the adjacent country present themselves, and the reader may turn from them to a new enjoyment in the perusal of the most extraordinary epitaphs that rusticity ever invented. After an attentive examination, and a few hearty laughs, if he be of the true democratic temperament, he will not be astonished to learn, that some years since these mementoes became so excessively ludicrous as to induce the rector to issue a general request that no new epitaphs might be engraved or painted without a previous examination made by himself. We cannot forbear noticing the venerable yew which has, with the church, not even escaped the artist's observation.

A little farther on, to the right, surrounded by a shrubbery, is Worplesdon Lodge, formerly the

residence of the Right Hon. Sir W. Bovill, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who represented Guildford in the House of Commons, from 1857 to 1866.

The parish gave birth to Benjamin Martin, a self-taught philosopher, who was a plough boy at Broad street, and afterwards a teacher of reading, writing, and arithmetic at Guildford. During this period he studied mathematics and astronomy with great diligence, and soon after travelled the country with philosophical apparatus as a lecturer. He then commenced the business of an optician, in Fleet street, where he died in 1782, in his 78th year, universally respected.

From this elevation the London Necropolis Company's Grounds, situate between Woking and Farnborough, where several hundred acres of land are appropriated for interments, may be seen in the distance.

Worplesdon is a most extensive parish, the manors belonging to the Earl of Onslow and Colonel Woodrooffe.

We may now descend the steep lane leading in the direction of Wood street, advance a few paces to the right, across the left side of a common, and entering at the upper gate, follow a lane till we arrive in front of a farm-house, when crossing two or three fields, we shall find ourselves at the summit of another hill, from which we obtain a panoramic view, embracing amongst other objects, Henley park house, the seat of the late Sir G. Scovell, Bart., on the north, and St. Martha's chapel somewhere about the south-eastern extremity. At the foot of the hill,

southerly, is what is called Wood-street, with a stately May-pole standing upon a green plain, a memento of the "Merrie days of old England."

Taking the Farnham road, four miles farther would lead us to the Royal Military Encampment at Aldershot. To those who desire to visit the busy scene, we would recommend on "a field day" a trip by rail from Guildford to Tongham station, whence, a walk of about two miles will lead to the Camps, which occupy a picturesque position on the hilly ground on the north and south sides of the Basingstoke canal, that flows in the valley between them.

As we proceed homewards, we shall obtain on the north side a few glimpses of the picturesque, with the church of Worplesdon in the background which would not form unapt subjects for the sketch book. Passing a neat little estate with a row of poplar trees in front of the house at Ryde's hill, we once more arrive at Woodbridge, whence a gentle walk will soon bring us again to the vicinity of the town from which we commenced our Ramble.

RAMBLE III.

TO SAINT CATHERINE'S HILL, GODALMING, AND FARNCOMBE.



AFTER glancing up the High street, from the point where we first entered the town from the railway, we start on the road that leads through Godalming to Portsmouth.

View of the town of St. Catherine's Hill



Revd. Mr. 216

W. P. 17



Our attention is first drawn to the elegant mansion of the Rector of St. Nicholas, erected in the Elizabethan style, in a most pleasant position, overlooking the town. It will be remembered that to the Cemetery and the Tower now fronting us, we made our preliminary stroll.

A little further along the road, we come to St. Catherine's Infant School, which we have already noticed in a former part of this work. Passing then a fine terrace of recently erected houses, we approach Guildown road, which winds, by easy curves, to the old Farnham highway, on the summit of the Hog's Back. Here, too, the builders have been busy at work, and many commodious mansions grace the summit.

The road we pursue is so^o sheltered on either side, that, with the exception of a refreshing peep across the valley of the Wey to Chantry Downs, with St. Martha's beyond, from the opening at Millmead park lodge—opposite a chalk quarry—we have little to interest us, till we pause awhile to notice a romantic and peculiarly formed spot called Weycliffe, its picturesque character being heightened still more by the railway passing through the midst of the grounds; this place with the elegant residence built in the Swiss style, is the property of D. D. Hopkins, Esq., its occupant.

The hamlet of Artingdon, or Ertendon, is within the parish of St. Nicholas, and about half a mile from the limits of the corporation of Guildford.

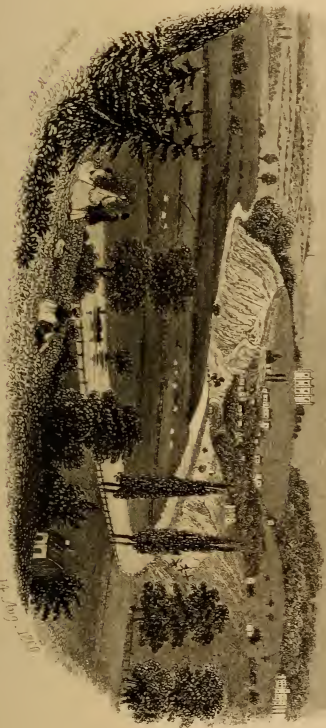
A little to the right stands the manor house of Brabœuf, which was possessed by the family of the Wights from a period but a few years subsequent to the days of Queen Mary.

Near this venerable mansion, and on the north side of the road leading from St. Catherine's to Losely, is a farm house called Piccards, once the residence of the Lords of the manor of that name. It is tenanted by Mr. Drewitt, reputed as one of the most experienced agriculturists in the county of Surrey.

ST. CATHERINE'S HILL,

or, as it was originally called, Drake hill, is within the manor of Brabœuf. It is not known by whom the chapel, which originally stood upon its summit, was built, but it was probably erected by Henry II., as a place of worship for the tenants of his Manor of Artington. It is, however certain, that a stipend of the chaplain of this place was paid by the crown as lately as 14, Henry III., and a disbursement of 50s. was allowed in the sheriff's account for that purpose in 1230. Shortly after this it is likely that the old chapel went to decay; for before the 29th, Edward I., the parson of St. Nicholas, having purchased the site thereof, probably with a view of annexing it to his own benefice as a chapel of ease, found it necessary to re-build it, and in the license for consecrating it in 1317, it is spoken of as being built anew. About the 2nd, Edward III., it was consecrated by the bishop of Winchester, and from that time it was used as a chapel of ease to the church of St. Nicholas. When it fell into decay, and how long it has been in its present ruinous condition, is uncertain. The remains of this once beautiful little chapel

St. Catherine's, from the Chalk, St. Paul's Point.



1857



were repaired by a late Mr. Austen, of Shalford, in 1793, to prevent their sinking to utter decay.

On each side of this building were two small upright buttresses, which terminated in pinnacles rising above the roof, in the interval between which were the windows, three on each side, with a circular aperture over that in the middle of the south side. The principal window was at the east end, and there was another over the west door. Besides the entrance on the west, there were also two smaller ones on each side; and at the north-west angle stood a turret of a circular form, and about five feet and a half in diameter within: this probably served as a belfry as well as a staircase to lead to the roof. The wall was of ordinary stone, but the pointed arches were for the most part chalk. The external wall of this chapel being nearly entire, many traces corroborative of the foregoing description still remain.

From the eastern side of this hill a singularly romantic view presents itself: in this the most striking objects are the town of Guildford, the immense chalk quarry already described, Chantry-downs, Shalford house, Chinthurst hill, the spire of Shalford church, and the fantastic channel formed by the original course of the Wey, winding through the green meadows.

Through Weycliffe grounds we both hear and see the railway train as it emerges from the long tunnel under the chalk hill, (which extends nearly to the Guildford station) whence it again rushes beneath our feet, and in a moment is out again on the opposite side of the hill, on which we

stand, continuing its rapid course to Godalming or Portsmouth, or turning to the left and across the river on its way to Red-hill and London Bridge, or still farther on, to Horsham and Brighton.

The young fir and beech trees planted on the hill side, if unmolested, will in course of years enhance the picturesque character of this favorite resort.

One of the merriest and most rustic fairs in the county, is held upon this hill on the 2nd and 3rd of October.

Let us now descend to the bank of the river, and see!—here is a beautiful spring, clear, sparkling, and cool, as anyone could wish. Having imbibed a good draught, the thought occurs to us why should not this spring be turned to a profitable account; advisedly we say profitable to the health of many who would resort thither, and to the interest of those who should engage in such an undertaking. We mean, that as no doubt the water is slightly medicinal, partaking of the properties of the ironstone and other mineral substances with which it has come in contact in its subterranean course, with the recommendations of medical gentlemen, a pretty Swiss cottage, with proper conveniences and grounds, might be erected, to render the place attractive for persons coming to take the water. Then many persons of delicate health would gladly avail themselves of it, and from this simple medium, with the exercise and the fresh air incident thereto, doubtless be much benefited.

Without professing to be endued with more

than ordinary foresight, having ventured on such a theme, we may be allowed to add that it would not be a cause of surprise if ere long the matter be taken in hand (although we do not expect the celebrity of Bath or Tunbridge Wells) and the spring at Saint Catherine's be famed throughout the land.

As we proceed on our way to Godalming, through a succession of rich meadows by the side of the stream, we will endeavour to give some account of the RIVER WEY. This river having its source on the border of the county, to the south-west of Haslemere, takes its course by Liphook in Hants. Shortly after, entering Surrey again, it flows, on the north of Frensham, to Tilford bridge, whence, uniting with a smaller stream from Farnham and Waverley, it runs eastward to Godalming, and thence altering its course by a gradual flexure in the meadows a little below that town, runs northward to Shalford and Guildford. From Guildford it passes north-eastward to Woking, (leaving the town at a short distance on the north-western side) and thence north-eastwards and north to Weybridge, to which place it gives its name, and where it empties itself into the Thames. Near Stonebridge, between Shalford and Bramley, the Wey and Arun Junction Canal runs into it, which, supplied from a large reservoir, situated on high ground near Cranley, about ten miles distant, by means of locks or lock-gates, falls on the one hand till it reaches Arundel, and likewise falls on the other in its course to the Wey, which also receives the Tillingbourne a little below the bridge near Shalford church.

Having regained the high road, we shall pass Unsted Wood on our left, where stands the seat of Mrs. Trower. We shall have occasion to mention this place again in our Ramble to Bramley.

A little farther on is WYATT'S HOSPITAL, a plain building of brickwork, having a small chapel in the centre, and commodious garden ground. Over the doors are the arms of the founder, and this singular inscription:—

“This Ospitall was given by Mr. Richard Wyatt, of London, Esq., for tenne poor men, with sufficient lands for their mayntenance for ever. 1622.”

On the inside of the south wall of the chapel is a plate of brass, on which are engraved the figures of a man and woman kneeling, and three children with each. Over their heads are the arms of the founder, and an inscription, nearly similar to that on the outside, is underneath.

The revenues of this Hospital are vested in the Company of Carpenters, and arise from a farm at Shackleford in the parish of Godalming. Five poor men of that parish, and others of Puttenham, Hambledon, and Dunsfold, were to be maintained at this place. There was also a donation of £150 by William Jones, Carpenter, of Saint Peter's London, but of what date we are not certain. He directed that out of the proceeds of the sum bequeathed, 10s. 6d. per annum should be paid to the poor man who reads prayers in the chapel, and that the rest should be divided amongst the remaining poor and the reader.

Three quarters of a mile, and we arrive at the town of

GODALMING,

distant from Guildford four miles, and consisting principally of one street south of the Wey. The ranges of beautifully wooded hills that rise on each side, afford a variety of extensive and picturesque views. The census of 1871 gave the population to be 5775, but as many new buildings have sprung up in the outskirts, which have readily found occupants, it numbers more than 6000 inhabitants.

There is easy communication with London by the South Western Railway, and Portsmouth, by the Portsmouth Direct Line. The old terminus station is on elevated ground at the north end of the town, and near it the Portsmouth line branches off towards the new station, which stands a little way beyond the church.

The vicinity of the town furnishes considerable quantities of Bargate stone, valuable for building purposes.

After passing the old station and crossing the Wey, we come to the Public Hall, a commodious edifice, which was recently erected through the energetic exertions of the inhabitants, to replace the old Hall (near the Market-house) which is now disused. The flourishing Godalming Institute has its offices at the new Hall.

Mills for the manufacture of paper, leather, and flour, and a hosiery factory, constitute, with the trade in timber, its principal commerce.

The Town-hall and Market-house is situate at the west end of the High street. The cupola has a good clock with three faces. The Hall which

contains a portrait of Admiral Balchin (a native), the royal arms, and the arms of the borough, is used for meetings of the Town Council, and for the judicial proceedings of the Borough Magistrates.

The present bridge was completed in 1783, when it became a county bridge, and was widened in 1837.

A weekly market was granted to this place by Edward I. in 1330, and confirmed in 17th of Elizabeth. There are two annual fairs—one on July 10th, and the other on February 13th.

By a charter of 9, Elizabeth, the inhabitants were incorporated by the style of the warden and inhabitants of the town of Godalming, and the warden was annually elected on Michaelmas day. The charter was followed by ordinances and constitutions that were confirmed in 1620, whereby provisions were made for the election of officers and corporation functionaries.

This charter is however now superseded, Godalming having become an incorporated borough under the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Act.

The Church is dedicated to Saint Peter. It has a nave and chancel, separated by a transept, in the middle of which, on four strong arches, the steeple is built, Capacious galleries are erected over each of the aisles and at the west end. The steeple is of timber covered with lead, and contains eight bells. In the church are several curious old brass monuments, principally to the Elliot family.

Of the Rev. Owen Manning, who commenced

the History of Surrey, which was completed by Mr. Bray, we need say but little. His whole life was spent in christian and literary labours; of the latter he has left a lasting record in his works, and of the former, perhaps a not much less endurable one was effected in his parishioners, who, contrary to his wishes, erected a monument in the church to his memory, to convey their sense of his many virtues to succeeding ages.

Besides the church, there is an elegant Independent Chapel in Bridge street, a Wesleyan in Hart's Lane, and a Unitarian at Meadrow, all of which have Sunday Schools; also a Friend's Meeting House in the street called the Mint.

There are also National and Infant Schools, a Choral Society, Provident, Clothing, and Coal Funds, for the humbler classes, and Auxiliaries of the principal religious societies.

Let no lover of poetry pass through Godalming without a visit to the churchyard, where a beautiful inscription on the stone erected by Mrs. Danford to the memory of four of her sons, is to be found; it will repay him for his trouble and read him a mild and useful lesson upon the uncertain tenure of our existence.

Near Godalming is the manor house of Westbrook, deserving our notice from its having been the residence of General Oglethorpe, whose promotions were not more numerous than his virtues. He was one of the committee for inquiring into the state of the gaols in 1728, in which duty he indefatigably persevered, and in 1732 was entrusted to conduct 700 prisoners for debt to America, where he founded a colony in Georgia.

He defended the colony against an attack of the Spaniards, and strove to restore our national defences by sea and land.

In the neighbourhood of Godalming are some beautiful seats ; amongst these are Peper-harrow park, the residence of Lord Midleton, Busbridge Hall, and Eashing House.

Directly north of the town is Frith Hill, a commanding eminence, with a southern aspect, from which some beautiful views can be obtained. In this neighbourhood the hand of improvement has been busy. A few years ago an old estate, belonging to the Deanery of Salisbury, was sold under the Ecclesiastical Commission to the British Land Company. Since then it has been divided into building lots, new roads constructed, and every facility for building offered. At immense labour, a road has been cut through the middle of Frith Hill for a distance of about a mile and a half.

On the crest of Frith Hill, and on a site commanding the most lovely views, stand the Charter House Schools. The building is of a very imposing character, and from its position, is a prominent object for miles around. The style of the structure is pure gothic. It is built of native Bargate with Bath stone dressings. The school accommodates 170 boys. The governors of the school, having determined to remove it from its old locale, in Clerkenwell, purchased the present site in the year 1869. In January, 1870, the excavations for the present building began. In the following August the first brick was laid, and so rapidly were the building operations carried on,

that in May, 1872, the erection was ready for occupation. The schools, which on the south front the town in commanding style, were designed by Mr. P. C. Hardwick, of London, and the work was carried out by Messrs. Lucas, Brothers. The buildings form a series of blocks, so placed as to form in their entirety, the letter Z. The north-west block forms the head-master's residence, and school for his private pupils. The middle block is allotted to the gown, or foundation boys. The south-east block is occupied with the matron's apartments, the second-master's apartments, and offices for other boys in the school. The ground floors of all the blocks contain living and reception rooms, boys' dining rooms, class rooms, and other offices. The head-master's room affords accommodation for sixty boys. The second-master's fifty, and the "gown" room also fifty. On the first and second floors are the dormitories, which are fitted up so that each contains fifty boys. Each dormitory is 21 feet wide. The sleeping compartment of each boy forms a distinct room. It is seven feet long, and divided from the adjoining compartment by a wooden partition, eight feet high. All the dormitories are heated with hot water, and the most perfect system of ventilation is secured. On each floor and contiguous to the dormitories are eight studies, measuring 6ft. by 7ft. These are also heated with hot water. The whole of the floors are fire-proof. At the rear of building are arched cloisters, supported by columns. These afford a pleasant sauntering place, and also allow any portion of the building to be reached without

contact with wet weather. The principal school-room is connected by these cloisters to the main building. It is of great altitude, and of the commanding dimensions of 82 feet by 32 feet. It has a fine open timber roof, and at the east and west ends are two exquisite lancet windows, with quatre foils above in Bath stone. The principal entrance to the schools is under the central tower, a massive and elegant specimen of modern architecture. It is 160 feet high, and cannot but command the admiration of the visitor. The entrance front contains several fine oval windows, richly set in carved Bath stone. Above these are lancet windows, with artistically carved jambs and mullions. Over the entrance, and above the lancet windows is a niche, intended for the reception of a statue of Sir Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charter House. The tower, which is surmounted with a spire bearing an ornamental finial, serves a very utilitarian purpose. It contains the tank for the water supply of the building. This tank is large enough to contain 7000 gallons of water, and into it, the water supply for the establishment, is pumped. The well from which the supply is obtained, is 175 feet in depth, and the pumping from it is performed by steam machinery. The pleasure grounds attached to the schools, are beautifully laid out. They consist of seventy acres, of which ten are allotted for the playing of the noble game of cricket. It is intended, as soon as practicable, to add a church to the buildings.

At Shackleford and at Busbridge, two beautiful new churches have been erected and consecrated.

These are rather out of the limits of our ramble, but a visit to either would well repay the reader.

Homeward turning, we notice the Cemetery, which was appropriated in 1857; the episcopal and nonconformists' chapels (under one roof,) stand on an eminence overlooking the town.

A great many new villas have been built on the land, adjacent and surrounding, and others are in active progress. The situation is healthy and picturesque, and a great part has been laid out in gardens, which are now in a high state of cultivation. Pursuing our course, we shortly arrive at the village of

FARNCOMBE,

or more properly, Ferncombe. Forming part of Godalming parish, this hamlet has a district church, constructed of Bargate stone, in the early pointed style, on a site presented by J. More Molyneux, Esq., who laid the foundation stone in 1846.

As the population of this district increased, the accommodation afforded by Farncombe Church was not found sufficient, and the sacred edifice was enlarged, and re-opened in 1860 by the Bishop of Winchester. Schools have also been erected in close proximity to the church, and the hamlet is likewise provided with a Working Men's Hall.

In the park grounds at Broadwater, the residence of Mrs. Marshall, there is a first-rate cricket ground, with every accommodation for the practice of that noble game. Stimulated by the encouragement of gentlemen of the locality a

flourishing club has long been a credit to the county, and challenges matches with some of the best players in the country, including even the celebrated Eleven of All England, amongst whom Godalming players are often honourably conspicuous.

Returning to the turnpike road we shall find nothing to excite further remark, except that the view through the railway bridge on the Peasmarsh affords a pretty subject for a drawing. Thence by St. Catherine's we soon arrive at Guildford.

RAMBLE IV.

TO MERROW DOWNS, NEWLAND'S CORNER, EAST AND WEST CLANDON, RETURNING TO GUILDFORD THROUGH MERROW.

NO one can say that our excursions so assimilate as to be open to the charge of sameness ; each district is marked by so many distinctive features that such an idea meets instant refutation. Our last trip lay for the most part on level ground ; we commence this by ascending Pewley Hill, so called from forming part of the Poyle lands, and leisurely climbing its height, it will repay us to pause occasionally and look behind us ; for, as we rise, the landscape panorama over and around the town increases in extent, till when we reach the top of the hill, it is apparently only bounded by the distant horizon which the eye can scarcely define. Continuing for rather more than a mile upon the

summit of the hill, we shall enjoy many delightful prospects to the south, particularly one which exhibits St. Martha's chapel in the middle of the foreground. Turning abruptly to the left, descending a steep green hill, and climbing that opposite, we find ourselves on that part of Merrow downs used formerly as the race course. This place was famous some twenty or thirty years ago for the races held here, and so great was the 'concourse of people who then visited Guildford, that very exhorbitant sums were not unfrequently paid for accommodation during the race week. These races have been discontinued for some years, and even the "Judges' Stand" was consumed in a fifth of November bonfire opposite Trinity Church, Guildford. The downs to the south and south-east, unite with those of Albury.

Here a fine view to the north presents itself, with the church and village of Merrow, and the park and splendid mansion of the Earl of Onslow, a little towards the east, at the foot of the hill.

Descending the slope in a contrary direction, beyond the Warren, the Downs on the opposite ascent are so beautifully wooded, that we would fain spend an hour or two in a spot so attractive as to be termed by its admirers "Fairy Land," an appellation well deserved. And roaming at will, we find that avenues of considerable extent diverge in every direction, indeed, from more than one centre eight distinct glades surround us—the turf under our feet having the smoothness of a lawn.

Here also is a grove of yew trees, to all appear-

ance of Druidical antiquity. Varieties of the thorn and holly flourish here, with the honeysuckle and holly entwining luxuriantly around them.

Turning farther to the south-east, we shall presently arrive at Newland's Corner, so much esteemed by the neighbouring inhabitants for the delightful landscape which may here be enjoyed, but which is indeed only one of many, equally beautiful, that a trip to Dorking over the chalk hill would afford us. Having spent some time in this picturesque and enchanting spot, we will continue our journey to the north-east till we arrive at

EAST CLANDON.

At the extremity of this village is Hatchlands, the property of Captain Sumner; and formerly that of the Honourable Edward Boscawen, who pulled down the old house and built the present.

The Church of East Clandon is a low building covered with slates and tiles, and contains three bells. It has a nave separated from the chancel by a pointed arch. On the north side is a small chapel in like manner separated from the body of the church, and supported by two large round pillars joined to the wall.

The principal property belongs to Lord Onslow and the Earl of Lovelace, and to the manor and advowson belonging to the latter nobleman.

If outward bound, after a walk of about a mile we should reach West Horsley, and of one more East Horsley, but waiving this, a short walk homeward will bring us to

WEST CLANDON,

where we shall find little to note excepting Clandon House, the mansion of the Earl of Onslow, which we shall pass as we proceed through the park. In the time of Henry VIII., here was a hunting box belonging to the Westons of Sutton; but the lands being disparked in 1642, were purchased by Sir Richard Onslow, then of Knowle, Cranley; he re-inclosed the park, and his grandson, Sir Richard, removed to this place.

The house was built by Thomas, the second Earl of Onslow, after a design of Leoni the architect, about the year 1731. The east front is in the English style, the west has a double flight of stone steps after the manner of French architecture, and the south is Italian. In the hall are two elegant marble chimney pieces by Rysbrach, representing sacrifices to Bacchus and Diana. The park was enlarged, and handsome stables were erected a few years since. The late Earl never inhabited this splendid mansion, which remained closed until the accession to the title of the present Earl, who now occupies the mansion. The property in this parish belongs principally to the Onslow family, as do the manor and advowson.

The church is a small low building at the south-east corner of Clandon park. It has a nave, chancel, six bells, and a small cupola.

Quitting the park gates we arrive at

MERROW.

The church here is built with flints without,

and chalk within ; the form of its arches bespeaks its great antiquity. It has nave, chancel, and south aisle, separated by round pillars supporting three round arches. At the eastern end of the south aisle was a chancel separated from it by a pointed arch,—this has been for many years converted into the burial place of the Onslow family. Within the porch at the north door is a round Saxon arch with zigzag ornaments. At the west end is a square tower containing three bells, and surmounted by a tolerably handsome spire covered with shingles.

This church was restored and partly re-built under the superintendence of Richard Hussey, Esq.

The bodies of Speaker Onslow and his lady were removed from Ditton to this place.

Now to Guildford at our leisure.

RAMBLE V.

OVER PART OF GUILDOWN, TO PUTTENHAM,
COMPTON, AND LOSELEY PARK.

ROAMING in this direction, we begin by ascending the hill called the Hog's Back, leading towards Farnham ; as we pursue our way for more than three miles with the most enchanting prospects on each side, we are familiar with its main features, with the exception of—the People's Palace at Sydenham, whose crystal roof glittering in the sun, we descry over Trinity church as we look back upon the

town,—the myriad huts and tents of Aldershot Camp displayed in systematic lines in the valley on our right—and the localities we are approaching as we descend a steep lane leading to the village of

PUTTENHAM.

At this place there is little to attract our attention but the manor house and the church. The former of these stands near the angle of a large estate, a great part of which is paddock, and is screened from the east by a little knoll. The west front is adorned with Corinthian columns and pilasters, and the north with pilasters and a neat cornice. Near the house is a plantation with walks very tastefully formed, and an extensive lawn. Many varied and beautiful views present themselves from different parts of this estate, of which R. Sumner, Esq., is the proprietor and occupant.

This church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is built with brown stone, and has a tower at the west end containing five bells and a clock. The tower was formerly surmounted by a spire which was destroyed by fire in 1736. The fabric has recently undergone extensive repairs, which materially improve its internal appearance.

About a mile from this village is

COMPTON.

The church here is dedicated to Saint Nicholas ; it is a plain building of stone and flints, and the steeple contains three bells. The interior consists of a nave with north and

south aisles, and a chancel. The nave is separated from the aisles by three arches, nearly semi-circular, supported by massive pillars with ornaments of great antiquity. The chancel is separated from the nave by an ornamented arch, which is again crossed by another arch, and above this is a curious wooden balustrade probably of the twelfth century. There is an ancient chantry chapel over the chancel, formerly approached by a staircase from without, but now a family pew, and entered from inside the church. In the east window is a very old and curious representation of the baptism of Christ by St. John, with the Holy Dove descending, and Jerusalem in the distance. It is composed of more than eighty pieces of coloured glass, although not four feet high; under this is inscribed "For thus it becometh us to fulfill all rightfulness." At the south door is a round arch with zigzag ornaments, and another round arch at the porch. Near the church stands Eastbury, the residence of the Best family, and scattered round are other gentlemen's residences: the advowson of Compton belongs to the Molyneux family, and the parish contains four reputed manors.

After leaving this place we shall pass through the park of Loseley, and obtain a good view of the old manor house, the main body of which was built by Sir W. More, in the reign of Elizabeth, with stone and chalk quarried on the estate. An extensive wing was added to this building by Sir George More, in the reign of James I. Being much dilapidated, this was taken down about fifty years ago, and the house, restored to its

original dimensions and character, still carries with it a venerable and romantic appearance. The hall is forty-two feet by twenty-five, the drawing room has a very curious moulded ceiling, and the chimney piece, carved in chalk, is one of the most curious remnants of beauty and workmanship of that period. Queen Elizabeth, King James, and Prince Charles honoured this place with visits. This mansion contains a splendid portrait of Anne Boleyn by Holbein, of Sir Thomas More the Chancellor of Edward VI., and many others of the More family. About 1693, a female descendant of the Mores was allied to Sir T. Molyneux, and this estate passed into the last named family, the present proprietor and occupant being James More Molyneux, Esq.

Now for a stroll across several fields, and passing a gravel pit, and behind the grounds of Brabœuf, we return to St. Catherine's Hill—then Guildford.

RAMBLE VI.

TO SHALFORD, BRAMLEY, WONERSH, AND
CHINTHURST HILL.

CONTROLLING for a time our innate preference for fields and lanes, we shall not find even the high road to Horsham devoid of attractions. Passing along Quarry street, past St. Mary's church, and at the top of what is known as Quarry hill, turning up a narrow passage-way on our left, we may, for a moment or two, look at some subterranean caves

or caverns, which have lately been brought under notice, more prominently through the exertions of some few individuals, who take an interest in the historical antiquities of our town, although for our own part we fail to attach to these caves so much interest as others would have us, seeing that, within the memory of many now living, the caves used to be opened to the public, and, we are informed, were only closed on account of their being considered unsafe, and they were subsequently filled in to prevent accident. Some endeavours were lately made to open them to the public, but after a long and tedious law process, that end seems not much nearer, nor do we see the necessity or interest in so doing, since entrance can always be gained by applying to the custodian of the keys. Returning to the high road and passing through the turnpike, about half a mile from the town, we enter Shalford Park. By continuing straight across the park we come to the river opposite St. Catherine's which is crossed by a ferry boat; but our path lies through the shaded carriage drive that leads to Shalford house, till stepping over a stile, close to the vicarage, we return to the road.

A few steps further we cross a foot-bridge over the Tillingbourne, close to which is a beautiful spring, although flowing through chalky soil.

As we enter the village of

SHALFORD,

remarked for its neatness and regularity, the Church claims our first attention.

The old church was built in the year 1789,

at the expense of the late Robert Austen, Esq.. but being insufficient for the accommodation of the increased population, was taken down in 1846, and the present beautiful building was erected on the same site, in 1847, by private subscriptions, augmented by the London and Winchester funds. The windows display the arms of the Crown, the Sees of Canterbury and Winchester, of Lord Onslow as proprietor of the manor, of the Hospital of St. Mary, Bishopsgate. London, and of the Woolley, More, and Austen families, as rectors impropriate. Those in the chancel are all of stained glass, of which the eastern three represent our Saviour, the Virgin Mary (to whom the church is dedicated), and the evangelist St. John; and perhaps no church in the county exhibits more perfect or beautiful specimens of ancient glass, whether the drawing of earlier times or the colours are considered. They were procured from Germany, and presented by the late Sir H. E. Austen. The four windows, the gift of Mr. Hooke, of Guildford, at the east ends of the north and south aisles, are filled with stained glass; in each of them is a symbolical representation of one of the evangelists. The interior decorations, organ, font, and numerous well-arranged monuments, are peculiarly appropriate.

The spire of the church underwent a thorough repair in 1866, when its leaden covering, was removed, and replaced by oak shingle, which has a very pretty appearance; the tower contains six bells and a good clock.

There is a venerable yew at the corner of the churchyard next the road, where are the village

stocks, which, although in total disuse, we should be sorry to see removed, as they serve as a reminiscence of the usages of days gone by.

The rectorial manor house adjoining the church, was built by Mr. I. and Mr. G. Austen, about 1600, though not finished till 1608; its present appearance, however, would not indicate so early a date, as it was completely modernized about one hundred years since; the dining room, however, supports its antiquity, and the carved oak chimney piece, on which is emblazoned the family shield, with others of the different inter-marriages, is surpassed only by the one at Loseley. In this mansion the gallery of paintings presents to the man of taste an agreeable recreation, embracing the works of Rubens, Teniers, Nicholas Poussin, Moucheon, Annibal, Caracci, Marieschi, &c. &c., together with portraits of Hampden the patriot, Archbishop Abbot, Bishop Abbot, Lord Haverham, Earl of Tyrone, Earl of Anglesea, Queen Mary, Pope the poet, Mr. G. Abbot, and several of the Austen family, by Fielding, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Cornelius Jansen, Zucchero, and other painters of eminence.

Count D'Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France, resided at this seat some time during his exile.

The advowson of the vicarage is vested in the Crown. Many manors meet in this parish, of which the principal landed proprietors are R. A. C. Godwin-Austen and the family of the late John Sparkes, Esq., of Gosden.

In the broad spreading meadows adjoining the house, and extending towards Guildford, was

held in the month of June, 1871, the great Agricultural Show, of the Bath and West of England, and Southern Counties Association. The Show was a great success, and on one of the days during which it was held, it was visited by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The day was a grand one for Guildford, and the Town for a whole week, was *en fête*. The Mayor and Corporation in their official robes, received the Prince at the Railway Station, and his progress to the Show yard, was marked by a right loyal ovation.

At the farther end of the village are the Parochial Schools, erected in 1855, at a cost of rather more than £1,000 and opened in 1856. They will accommodate 150 children, and have a residence for the master attached.

Crossing the bridge over the Reading and Reigate railway the road diverges on the left to Womersley; we take that to the right, and shall return from Chinthurst hill by the road that lies between.

Now continuing our way over Stonebridge, the last on the Wey and Arun canal, a pleasant walk of about a mile, passing Gosden house and several villa residences, bring us to the village of

BRAMLEY.

The church is built in the form of a cross, and the chancel is separated from the nave by an obtuse pointed arch. The recent additions to, and restoration of, this church and chancel claim our special attention. In 1856, the late Sir H. E. Austen restored the chancel to its primitive state, and placed three splendid figures of the Saviour, St.

Peter, and St. Bartholomew, in the east window, with an inscription memorial of his father, who died in 1797. This specimen of early glass came from Germany, and is peculiarly adapted to the architecture of the chancel. The six lateral windows bear scriptural quotations, with the arms of Canterbury, Winchester, the hospital of St. Mary, Bishopsgate, and the Woolley, More, and Austen families in successive order. The late Mrs. Sutherland added the north aisle with its painted windows; the same pious and munificent lady also purchased the site, and erected parochial schools at her own expense, as well as the mortuary chapel and gave the ground.

Bramley was formerly united with the parish of Shalford, but it has long existed to a certain extent as a distinct parish, having its own tithes, officers, registers, &c. It was divided from Shalford, and constituted a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes, and a perpetual curacy and benefice, by an order in council dated February, 1847. The living is the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and was presented to the Rev. H. B. Power, by whom the incumbent's house was built in 1849, with the assistance of a grant from Queen Anne's bounty, on a site purchased by the lady of whom we have already spoken.

It is said in a History of Guildford and its neighbourhood, published in 1801, that "in Bramley was discovered by Mr. Nicholas, one of the vicars of Shalford, a medicinal spring which Judge Chappell says is not inferior to Tunbridge Wells in Kent. It lies in a meadow near the upper mill." This spring is also mentioned by Aubrey.

The manor of Bramley belongs to Lord Grantley ; those of Winter's Hall and Smithbrook to George Barret, Esq., and to R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., the largest landed proprietors.

Not far from the church, in an elevated situation, is Unsted Wood, and below, Bramley house, the residence of A. Clark, Esq., whence retracing the road, we re-enter the village. Half a mile further, and we arrive at

WONERSH.

where stands the mansion of Lord Grantley, which it is somewhat difficult to see, from the height of the wall with which his lordship has surrounded it. His lordship is the principal proprietor in the parish, as well as the lay impropriator and the patron of the vicarage. The house is of very considerable extent, but irregularly built, containing, however, two rooms of splendid dimensions ; the park is limited, but the pleasure grounds are spacious and well laid out.

The church is built with stone of the county, consisting of a nave and one aisle, with a low embattled tower on the northern side.

As this village possesses no other features to induce us to linger, after glancing at the vicarage and the schools, we return by Chinthurst lane. Obtaining permission to go through a farm-yard, and ascending two or three hilly fields, we shall easily reach the top of CHINTHURST HILL. From this elevation the prospects are almost as diversified and extensive as those seen from St. Martha's, and many of the scenes are not advantageously visible from any other position.

Descending the hill, we soon arrive at Shalford common, and continuing by the road to Guildford, or turning abruptly to the left, we may cross the bridge over the Wey, near the Broadford brewery, as we follow the meandering stream, the charming pictures presented by St. Catherine's on one side and Shalford on the other, and by the town and its environs before us, allure us almost imperceptibly home.

RAMBLE VII.

TO STOKE, SUTTON, SEND, WOKING, AND RIPLEY.

PROBABLY this is the last Ramble we shall have the pleasure of taking together. Five minutes' walk through Chertsey street, which merges in the Stoke road, will bring us to Stoke Hospital, a neat brick building having a turret and a clock, and founded by W. and H. Parson in 1796, for six poor widows, who must be sixty years of age at the time of admission, and chosen out of the parish of Stoke; or if there be a deficiency in that parish, out of Worplesdon. £3,700 3 per cent. consols were appropriated for this purpose.

In Fox-and-den-field, which lies behind Springfield cottage, there is a spring that formerly supplied the Friary with water; portions of the conduit by which it was conveyed still lie under ground.

A little farther on, erected on a site given by the late Mrs. Delap, are Stoke Parochial Schools, mentioned in a previous chapter.

We next notice the mansion and grounds of Stoke Park, the residence of C. Hulse, Esq., and then the parish church of Stoke, which stands at a short distance from the municipal boundary of the borough of Guildford. This edifice is a picturesque structure, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist ; it consists of nave, chancel, and north and south aisles. At the west end is an embattled stately tower. At the east end of the north aisle, opening to the chancel, by two pointed arches, is a chantry chapel, known as "Stoughtons." The church is pewed with the Norway oak, and modern requirement has been consulted, by all the pews having been made of uniform height. The tower contains three bells, each of which bears this inscription—

" Bryan Eldridge made mee.—1620."

The Church contains numerous monuments, notably several to various members of the Stoughton family. That to Brigid, the wife of Nicholas Stoughton, Esq., who died in March 1631, aged 25, bears a long epitaph. In the chancel is a pretty marble tablet by Bacon, to Mrs. Charlotte Smith, well known as a poetess and novelist of no mean order. She died at Tilford, near Farnham, on the 28th October, 1806, aged 57. In the north aisle is an artistic monument by Flaxman, which represents the classic figure of a woman sadly leaning over an urn. A simple tablet perpetuates the memory of Dr. James Price, the last of the alchemists, who died on the 31st July, 1783, at the early age of 25. Dr. Price was a man of education, holding the degree of

Bachelor in Physic, of the University of Oxford. He practised as a physician in Guildford, and in the year 1782, he published an account of experiments, on mercury, silver, and gold, performed at Guildford, in May that year, before Lord King and others, to whom he referred, as verifying his experiments. It appeared that the experiments consisted of placing mercury and other ingredients containing no gold, into a crucible. This was placed in the fire, and a red powder added. The crucible was subsequently allowed to cool, and then, on examination amongst its contents, was found a globule of pure gold. Similarly, by adding a white powder, a globule of silver was produced. The experiments appeared to be so well vouched, that Dr. Price was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was called upon to repeat his experiments under the observation of a committee of the Royal Society, and a day was named for the purpose. Fearing, doubtlessly, impalement as an imposter, he never kept the appointment, but committed suicide by taking prussic acid. The registers of this parish, which date from 1619, are all complete. This church contains a handsome organ. The present rector of the parish is the Rev. Francis Paynter, M.A.

As the original churchyard had become too small for the requirements of the increasing population, an acre of ground opposite, the gift of the rector, was consecrated in 1856.

After crossing three bridges over the Wey, which is here divided into three streams, supplying a paper and a flour mill, we notice a number of cottagers' dwellings on our right, called Bell-fields, and a short distance from here, a com-

modious National School has recently been erected, to meet the educational wants of the more rural population of the large and scattered parish of Stoke. It is a neat and unpretending building, consisting of a school-room 52ft. by 20ft., and a class-room 20ft. by 16ft. It has a small open porch, from which the school and class-rooms are entered. It is built of yellow stock bricks, relieved with bands and dressings of red and black bricks. The arches over the doors and windows are also in red and black. At the west end is a small gable with two openings, in one of which is hung the bell. The roof is covered with plain and ornamental tiles, in bands of red and dark tiles alternately. Both the school and class rooms are well lighted and ventilated. In the class-room is a gallery for infants. The school-room, which is fitted on the most approved educational principles, will accommodate 170 children. There are spacious play-grounds for both the boys and girls, the two play-grounds being divided by an oak fence. The cost of the structure, including the fittings, amounted to £630. The whole cost was defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, aided by grants from the Privy Council, the National Society, and the Surrey Church Association.

Leaving Stoke hill house on our left, and a short walk in an opposite direction, brings us to

SUTTON PLACE,

which was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., about the year 1592, by Sir Richard Weston, and has continued in the possession of that family ever since. Originally its form was quadrangular, with an entrance gateway, now removed. It

is a red brick edifice, with a sculptured plat-band running round the top, with groin and window cases of the same ; and in its general design and ornaments constitutes a very interesting example of the architectural characteristics of our superior mansions in the time of the above mentioned monarch. In this house is a Roman Catholic chapel, where divine service is still performed.

Not far from this estate is Send Grove. The house was built by General Evelyn. Send Church stands near this building, and consists of a large wide body with a chancel at the eastern end ; it has an embattled tower containing four bells.

About two miles from this place is

WOKING.

At Hoe bridge on the north of the town, was a mansion built by Sir Edward Zouche, in the reign of James I., where he was frequently visited by that monarch. Some years after, this house was taken down, and the present edifice, which is on a different site, built of part of the old materials. Tradition says that the monument, which formerly stood on the hill near this, was erected for the purpose of pointing out the way across the heaths, by means of a light placed at the top, to the servants, &c., of the king, who might have occasion to repair hither at night.

Woking Church consists of a nave and chancel, with a south aisle separated from the nave by a line of strong handsome pointed arches. At the west end is a tower, containing a clock and six bells. Here are several ancient monuments.

Quitting Woking, and proceeding on the banks

of the river towards Ripley, we arrive at the ruins of Newark Abbey, founded in the reign of Richard I., for the monks of the order of St. Augustine. It is to be regretted that at one time these vestiges of past ages should have been so lightly esteemed, that great portions of the church and other buildings connected with the priory were demolished, and the materials used for making roads. Grose, speaking of it in 1761, says that probably the whole would have been utterly destroyed but for the interposition of Arthur Onslow, (the Speaker).

For the last sixty years these remains have been under the protection of the family of the Earl of Lovelace, on whose domain they stand.

We may now continue our route on the banks of the river and thence cross it to

RIPLEY,

a remarkably pleasant village, said by some to take its name from Sir George Ripley, a famous Alchemist and Carmelite friar of the 15th century. The episcopal chapel is a small building consisting of a nave and chancel; it was originally built for an hospital, but has been used since 1549 as a chapel of ease to Send.

About a mile from here is Ockham Park, the seat of the Earl of Lovelace, and the residence of Dr. Lushington, to which we would fain invite attention, although beyond the limits of our stroll: the park is of considerable extent, and the mansion contains portraits of Lord Chancellor King, Lord Byron, and the immortal John Locke, together with a good collection of busts


and statues. At East Horsley, his lordship has also a noble residence designated East Horsley Towers.

When we reach the Green Man, about two miles from Guildford, on our return homewards, we can take the road to the right, and a few paces will bring us to the new episcopal chapel of Burghfarnham, a tasteful little building, surrounded by a neat grave-yard. This sacred edifice was erected some eight years ago, as a chapel of ease for Worplesdon parish.

Before entering the town for the last time together, we obtain a pleasant view of its northern suburbs, with the railway beyond, and taking leave of our reader we presume that our acquaintance has been mutually pleasant or we should not have travelled so far in company. Having arrived at Spital street, we separate, as

OUR WANDERINGS ARE AT AN END.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

HE picturesque character of the neighbourhood by which Guildford is surrounded, has rendered it easy to mark out the foregoing districts, and they may be very much varied. We have also purposely omitted descriptions of other localities that lie beyond ordinary walking distance, although we are aware that each different Ramble might be extended with advantage ;—as for instance, from Shere to Gomsham and the almost Swiss scenery of Felday ; beyond Godalming, to Eashing and Peper-harow ;

from Bramley, to the charming hills of Ewhurst and Hascomb ; from Worplesdon by the Woking Necropolis, to the famed nurseries of American plants at Knaphill ; or travelling the whole length of unique Guildown, more generally designated the Hog's Back, to Farnham, the extensive scenery embraced in this direction is perhaps the most delightful on account of the commanding position the road occupies, being the summit of the immense chalk ridge extending the whole length from Dorking to Farnham, with the country surrounding lying stretched out as a perfect panorama, charming villages nestling in the valleys on either side, and here and there a village church spire showing itself from among the thick grown trees, whilst in the distance we can trace the bold outline of the Hindhead hills, together with its less pretentious companion Blackdown, all these make up a landscape not easily surpassed in either extent, detail, or beauty. In the autumn of 1871, the Hog's Back was the scene of the campaign of the troops of the Aldershot division, with others of the regular, militia, and volunteer forces collected from various parts of the kingdom, and the arena of many a hard contested and bloodless fight for its possession, the neighbourhood was visited by a vast number of sight-seers, who all expressed their appreciation of the lovely scenery with which they were surrounded.

In connection with military subjects, we may here mention that in the event of the "Re-organization" scheme becoming law, a measure which will have for one of its primary objects, the localization of our army, militia, and volunteers

Guildford has been marked out as one of the many military districts or centres with which the country will be studded, and although we are not much disposed to favour the residence of military amongst us, probably from antiquated ideas and pursuits, our personal considerations would be subservient to the public good in this, as in all things, nevertheless it would not be without some ideas of repugnance that we should associate the "sounds of martial music, and the tramp of armed men" in our retired glades and sylvan shades.

There are also in the neighbourhood of Haslemere, about half-an-hour's ride from Guildford by rail, some of the finest views in England.

We think we are justified in saying that to those who are fond of rustication for a period, the neighbourhood of Guildford affords unusual advantages, and that the time is not far distant, when we shall find many of those who now as a rule spend their holidays at the sea side, will find equivalent attractions in this truly beautiful neighbourhood.

Especially are we induced again to call attention to that part of Merrow Downs, termed "Fairy Land," to which we have already alluded in one of our Rambles, considering it well worthy of repeated visits, as it forms one of the pleasantest walks or drives out of Guildford. The way to it from the town is to ascend the road by the Union House, until we come to a single oak at the top, which gives to the point the name of "One-tree-hill." We turn in at an opening on the left, and pursue our way along the Downs, descending into a verdant dingle, between a chalk hill on which

is the race-course on the one side, and on the other an upward-sloping ground, embellished with thorns, hollies, furze, &c., and intersected by numerous grassy walks. Pursue this secluded hollow for about half a mile, and on the left hand, lying a little back, is the romantic spot, aptly designated "Fairy Land." Here is an open space of some little extent, turf-carpeted, and adorned with a circle of yew trees of singular beauty. One of them has apparently a most unusual parasite. There grows out of its very heart, a service-tree of considerable size; its leaves of pale green, silvery underneath, and at times, its light blossoms or clusters of ruddy berries, contrasting strangely with the sombre foliage of the parent tree; which, though thus encumbered, shows no symptoms of decay. A short walk leads on to the far-famed Newland's Corner, from whence the extensive view is one of the most charming that the eye could rest upon, every variety and characteristic of an English landscape being here represented, and we would recommend our readers to select this "Ramble" if time at their disposal is limited, as it will give a fair idea of the romantic nature of the neighbourhood. We have, in the chapter devoted to the Ramble to Albury and Chilworth, dilated more at length on the peculiarities of the view from this point, and we may here mention, that in the year 1864, the annual Easter Monday Volunteer Review was held at Blackheath, a wild and uncultivated waste of land lying some two or three miles on the right, and for military manœuvres, we apprehend that there is no more suitable spot, as the varied nature of the ground

allows of the movements of troops being carried out with the greatest secrecy, but whether the authorities considered it too trying a sphere for their operations, or whether the difficult character of the country would not allow of a sufficient degree of pageant connected with the review, we are not informed, but we regret that the experiment has not been repeated, as, so far as facilities for the centralization of troops and space for their concerted movement is concerned, few neighbourhoods perhaps, can offer the same advantages, and we hope that before long, we may once more welcome our "civilian soldiers" to these hills.

As regards out-door amusements, we may observe ere we close, that on the river Wey the healthful exercise of boating may be enjoyed, or in its more retired waters, the angler's wily craft may be successfully practised. In close proximity to the town there is a bowling-green and a cricket-ground, whither, during the season, their several votaries resort at even-tide.

If the information this little work contains, serves to render the several localities more generally interesting, and to induce more special admiration of the natural beauties that abound on every hand, our aim will be accomplished.

FINIS.



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